

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

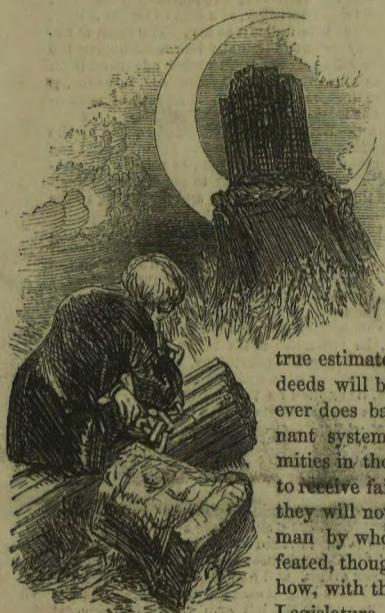


No. 265.—VOL. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.



CONFIRMATION of the rumour of the death of O'Connell was made public on Monday. There's a great spirit gone! must have been the feeling if not the expression of all, on hearing of it. But it is not by his contemporaries he will be justly judged; the true estimate of his qualities and his deeds will be left to History. Whoever does battle with old and dominant systems excites too many enmities in those arrayed against him, to receive fair measure at their hands; they will not allow greatness to the man by whom they have been defeated, though, if they ask themselves how, with the full command of the Legislature, the Throne, offices, power, and wealth—with all the strength that an empire can bring to maintain an old injustice—they have been driven from their position and compelled to yield, their own answer, that it was effected by a very ordinary, and, in some respects, a worthless man, convicts themselves of singular bad fortune or extreme incapability.

How came they to yield to what they say they despise? But, no! these things are not done by ordinary men; the destinies of the world are not swayed by such natures; this is what is felt by the detractors from genius that has made itself too powerful, though a man's contemporaries never acknowledge that secret conviction, but History, which knows nothing of personal or political humiliations, will be just, and in her pages O'Connell will be inscribed among the great names of the records of the earth.

His death has let loose a flood of writing on his qualities and character; and, in many quarters, there is evinced a singular reluctance to allow him the qualities that he must have possessed to gain and keep his pre-eminence in that proverbially fickle position, a popular leadership. His character is analysed, and, when resolved into its elements, it is found that it was deficient in many points: he was less learned than this man, less dignified than that; he was coarse, violent in his language, varying in his modes of action, frequently regardless in what he said and did: all this and more is told us, and all this and more may be true; and yet, the inference suggested is perfectly false. The soul and intellect of a man, devoted to a great task, works as a whole; we may anatomize and compare portions of his mental nature with portions of the mental nature of others, and say he was not learned, he was not classically eloquent, he was not nice and forbearing, and we have still to ask how was it he did more than the learned, the refined, the nice, and the forbearing politicians of his own time, and that preceding it? What combination of faculties enabled him to succeed where all besides had failed? That is the mystery; the answer to that question would give the true cause of O'Connell's greatness. He did, he worked, he acted, he produced results; and it is the workers of the world of whom history takes note. This comparison of one man with another, "after the manner of Plu-

tarch," is pedantic and unsatisfactory; it leads to no conclusion. Single qualities may exist in a man, and very uselessly, for the want of some other. The organisation that unites many and great ones, combined with the power and the will to use them, are the rare exceptions; they constitute greatness, and make Shakespeares, Cromwells, and Napoleons. They stand alone and supreme, and all others, however admirable in themselves, are subordinate; but as men do not like to be surpassed, the contemporaries of a great man busy themselves to find out defects in the dominant character; and, human nature being imperfect, they of course succeed; yet the relative position of matters remains just as before. An instance or two may illustrate what we mean.

Did the reader ever dip into the controversial and pamphlet literature of the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and note the "contemporary" opinion of Cromwell in the *Standards* and *Posts* of those times? The man was wholly contemptible by their account; he was a brewer, awkwardly made, with a large nose, obscure and involved in speech, vulgar, merely ambitious, and a consummate hypocrite, utterly hollow in all he said and did. Comparisons too are not wanting; Fairfax was an honest man. Hampden nobler and more conscientious—and so on. Yet the whole life and actions, speeches and letters of Cromwell, prove this estimate to be false; his faith was not only sincere but fierce; he did and dared what no hypocrite would attempt, and must have had great and commanding talent, or he could not have de-throned the Stuarts, and governed the kingdom ably for so many years; men submit to a system, though represented by a nullity—as Austria is ruled by an idiot; but where power is merely personal, men only yield to it, from the instinctive obedience that is paid to great superiority.

Again, did the reader ever read the pamphlets and journals, and



MANCHESTER NEW RACE COURSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

look at the caricatures of the early part of this century, from which sources alone England formed its opinion of Napoleon? Pen and pencil combined in giving him scarcely an attribute of humanity; a wretched dwarf stained by every vice and weakness, such was the man, by "contemporary" accounts, who, at the head of an adoring people, was scattering the Armies of Europe like dust, and dictating terms to ancient monarchies. Could such things be done by the poor reptile "the Corsican" was believed to be by the general mass of the people? No! it was simply impossible; the instrument is always proportioned to its work; and now we know him from the painting of Delaroche and the sculpture of Canova, from a thousand records that prove his immense genius, and show how egregiously men erred in their estimate; truth is always compelled to appeal for impartiality to the future.

Of more concern to the present is the question, what will be the effect of the removal from among us, of him who was "a nation in a man expressed?" From the age he had attained, the death of O'Connell has been long contemplated as a not remote event; and of late the general impression, but too well justified by evident symptoms of physical decay, was that he had done his work; the last three years of his life have not been happy; the closing days of the patriarch were clouded with apprehensions of future evils, which he saw no men fitted to meet. He entered on life when Ireland was emerging from a rebellion, reeking with blood; he chained the wild spirit of revolt, trained it to peaceful energy, taught it political action; and for thirty years his influence has preserved peace and order in a country where the elements of social anarchy abound; he dies amid a generation madly speaking again of war and bloodshed as things not to be avoided, but sought; his last efforts were exerted to restrain this party, and his influence was successful; that check is now gone; and there is no one man of name and power enough to supply it.

We fervently hope the preservation of peace may prove not to be among the things for which the people of England are indebted to O'Connell. All the rest we ought cheerfully to acknowledge; on every question of progress and improvement for the last twenty years, he gave his influence to the popular side. After he entered the House of Commons he by no means confined himself to Irish affairs. His speeches on the Reform Bill were among the best of that memorable period; he assisted in carrying Corporation Reform, and he took part in the discussions of the Anti Corn-Law League, when a small room at Westminster contained it and its audiences, when it was the object of derision and contempt. Reviewing his career, from its beginning to its close, it was, in all the leading principles, consistent; he began with a deliberate denunciation of the Union; and, half a century afterwards, he died in a struggle for its repeal. Compare that tenacity of effort and perseverance in opinion with the vacillations and conversions from one extreme to the other, of Peel, of Wellington, of Lyndhurst, of Stanley, of almost any other public man of his time; O'Connell gains infinitely in the comparison; he had a faith, and kept to it, though not to the exclusion of effort for other changes which were more practicable.

Believing that the social state of a people is dependent upon its political condition, his life was a long battle for political rights, which the legislation of two centuries had extinguished; but, the conflict still undecided, political strife is quelled by a stern necessity; and life itself has in Ireland become a problem and a difficulty. It is quite certain that a new era is opening in that country; with O'Connell dies its old History, and he leaves behind him an advocate for fair dealing, justice, and immediate exertion, that England can no longer be deaf to; it is the necessity of supporting a destitute people, at an expense of some twelve millions sterling a year; such will be the cost of every annual campaign with hunger and disease. That drain on the national resources will do more to awaken England to her danger than O'Connell could effect; he foretold it, but was not listened to; the crisis has come, and must be met. Ireland can be neglected no more, or she will drag England down with her; and Englishmen are beginning to ask why, with land and labour abounding, is the country wretched? It may be that other qualities must now take the lead, where society has to be re-constructed; the policy of Ireland, for the ensuing years, must be more a physical and material Government than anything else; questions of rights, privileges, and creeds, will be merged in the more pressing problem of how all are to exist. For other times come other men; and it is at this crisis O'Connell has died. The event is regarded in Ireland as something long expected—with deep regret, but a sense, too, that, in the state of the country, and at his age, he could not do much more. He was active to the last, and sank outworn and over-wearied at his task:

And he is gathered to the Kings of thought
Who waged contention with their time's decay,
And of the past are all that cannot pass away.

NEW RACE COURSE, MANCHESTER.

This new Course, allowed to be "one of the finest in England," lies in Broughton, two miles from the Manchester Exchange, on land belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald, of Irwell Castle, immediately below the old course of Kersal Moor. It is almost surrounded by the river Irwell, is nearly on a level, and upwards of a mile in length. It has three approaches—one from Manchester, by the Suspension Bridge; another through Wallness; and the third by Pendleton. The Course is held on lease by 24 proprietors, at a rental of £500 per annum. The cost of the Stands, Stabling, &c., designed by Messrs. Starkie and Cuffey, of Manchester, has been upwards of £8000; and about £2000 has been expended on the course, roads, &c. The first stone of the Grand Stand was laid by N. Slater, Esq., in March last; it is an elegant structure, and has been substantially built by the executors of the late Mr. W. Tees: it will contain 1000 persons; and there are, also, two other Stands, which will accommodate 7200. The races commenced on Wednesday.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The press of matter already in type prevents our doing more at this moment than allude to the anniversary celebration of this old-established Club, which took place on Wednesday last, at the George and Vulture Hotel, and drew together the most numerous and brilliant assemblage of Chess notabilities which has ever been congregated. The party consisted of about one hundred gentlemen, including nearly every player of distinction in the metropolis; besides M. St. Amant, the leading player of France; Herr Standigl, the great basso (whose magnificent singing formed the leading feature of attraction during the evening); and Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz, the two eminent representatives of the German Chess School.

DEATH FROM DISSECTING.—Mr. Potter, of the University College Hospital, died last week in consequence of having pricked his finger while dissecting. The subject was, it appears, the late Harvey Leach, the well-known Gnome Fly and Man Monkey, who bequeathed his body to Mr. Liston. That gentleman handed the body over to Mr. Potter for dissection, and he, whilst engaged in this labour, pricked his finger with a lancet. This caused little care beyond placing his hand in a sling for a day or two; but on the third day Mr. Potter was attacked with fever—abscesses formed on his hand, which extended up the muscle of his arm and over his chest, causing great agony; death eventually put a period to his sufferings, and on Saturday last his remains were interred in the Kensal-green Cemetery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Paris papers this week are dull so far as politics are concerned, but they announce the important and cheering fact, that there has been in France, as well as in England, a general fall in the price of wheat and flour, and a further reduction was expected. The *Echo de l'Agriculture* states that all its accounts from the departments concur in describing the prospects of the approaching harvest as extremely cheering—a circumstance which had induced the holders to send their grain in greater abundance to the markets, and rendered buyers more circumspect. In Brittany and Normandy, it had been ascertained that there was a fall in prices of grain for the local consumption until the ripening of the next crop. A fall in prices had accordingly taken place, as also in Picardy and Alsace. At Strasburg, the diminution had amounted to 4f. per hectolitre.

M. Ganneron, the eminent banker of Paris, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, died at his residence in that capital last Monday morning. M. Ganneron had been ill for a few days, and his death had been anticipated, so that the shares of his companies had declined in a short time from 1110 to 1055. He had lent large sums of money upon deposits of railway shares, which are not worth near the sum which were borrowed.

The *National* of Tuesday has an article, in which it states that the retirement of M. Guizot is probable, and even gives the following list of a new Cabinet as having been fully decided upon:—

Count Molé—Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council.

M. Dufaure—Interior.

M. H. Passy—Finance.

M. Dode de la Brunerie—War.

M. Billaut—Marine.

M. Vivien—Justice.

M. Daru—Public Works.

M. Saint Marc Girardin—Public Instruction.

M. Bignon—Commerce.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Rear-Admiral Bruat, dated Papeete, in the island of Moorea, on the 7th of February, 1847, announcing the complete submission of Queen Pomare, and of the entire population of the Society Islands, to the French Protectorate. The Governor had gone to meet the Queen at Moorea, and, at the interview which he had with her in the Protestant temple, he told Pomare that if she had joined him from the beginning, many misfortunes would have been avoided, and recommended her not to listen in future to those foreign influences which had been so fatal to her. The Queen replied that she was determined to join him in future in all things for the good of the Government; and that she was, moreover, resolved not to pay attention to mendacious words.

There has been a delightful change in the weather in France. It was exceeding hot last Saturday, and on Sunday the thermometer stood at 85 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion of the proposition of M. Glaiz Bizion relative to postal reform. M. de Renneville suggested some unimportant modifications in the original proposition, which were combated by M. Faloux, who advocated the principle of an uniform rate of postage for the whole kingdom. M. Muret de Bord stated that he was partisan of the initiative of the Chamber in political, but not in financial matters. He was, he said, convinced that, if the assembly adopted to-day postal reform, to-morrow it would be called upon to reduce the duty on salt, and next to suppress the stamp duties. Such a course would ultimately produce the disorganisation of the French finances. M. Muret de Bord moreover observed that it was not at a moment when the committee was desirous to add 5,000,000 to the expenditure of the Post-office that the Chamber could think of effecting a reduction of at least 23,000,000 in the receipts of that branch of revenue.

M. Dumon, the new Minister of Finance, expressed himself as favourable to the principle of postal reform, but stated that, in the present condition of the finances, it is impracticable. He added that he hoped, at a future period, to be able to bring in a bill on the subject, but that, under no circumstances, could he consent to a uniform rate of postage.

SPAIN.

Some of the letters from Madrid give melancholy accounts of the disputes between the King and Queen, which are now the great topic of the day, and which it has been found impossible to arrange. The Queen seems to be determined upon a divorce, and has gone so far as to call together a Council of her Ministers and Prelates to deliberate upon the question. The King refuses to do anything to alleviate matters, and appears to be entirely under the influence and direction of persons around him, whose object it is to perpetuate the differences between the Royal couple.

The differences between the King and Queen have produced misunderstandings in the Ministry, and it is probable that the result will be a change in the Cabinet.

The King remains at the Pardo, where he amuses himself with shooting, while the Queen is at Aranjuez. On the 18th, M. Pacheco, General Mazzaredo, and M. Salamanca waited upon the King to request that he would consent to reside in the same Palace with the Queen, either at Madrid or at Aranjuez. To this request the King gave a positive refusal, excepting on conditions which the members did not consider themselves authorised to grant. A Madrid letter of the 19th states that the terms proposed by the King were, an entire reform of the household, the banishment of some persons whom he regards as his enemies, and the free exercise of his rights in the interior of the Palace. Finding that the King was immovable, the Ministers returned to Madrid. A Cabinet Council was then held, at the close of which M. Pacheco and M. Salamanca started for Aranjuez.

The Political Chief of Lerida has sent a dispatch to the Government, announcing that a party of Carlists, headed by the celebrated Canon Tristany, who was appointed by the Count de Montemolin Captain-General of Catalonia, had been defeated at Ardevol. Tristany and three other prisoners had been shot. Ros de Eroles, another Carlist leader, was among them. Immediately after the execution of Tristany, the Captain-General Pavia, of Catalonia, proclaimed a general amnesty, according full and free pardon to all the rebels who laid down their arms within eight days after the proclamation.

Tristany was nearly seventy years old. He had rendered himself, as chief of a large guerrilla band, during the civil war, remarkable for his audacity, and the atrocities he perpetrated on theChristinos, and especially the National Militia in Catalonia, where he eluded all the efforts of the many detachments sent in his pursuit. Even when the war was over, he succeeded in still keeping his ground in the mountain fastnesses of the principality, owing to the extraordinary influence he obtained amongst the inhabitants; and, until this last affair, was generally successful in his daring incursions into the territory occupied by the Queen's troops. No man ever enjoyed more popularity, or possessed more influence amongst the mountaineers, and to which is to be assigned his many escapes from the ambuscades planned to capture him. He was, in fact, the Mina of Catalonia.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters to the 19th instant. They add little further information in regard to the state of affairs in Portugal. The news of the rejection of the proposed terms by the Oporto Junta is confirmed, and hostilities had been suspended until it was known what further course would be taken by this country.

Sa da Bandeira had sent a confidential aide-de-camp to Lisbon, and there were symptoms of his coming over, with the bulk of his division, and acknowledging the Queen's authority.

Colonel Wyde had returned to Lisbon from Oporto. The *Sidon* war-steamer had been sent to St. Ubes, with a French and Spanish officer likewise on board, to prevent, by remonstrance, a renewal of hostilities, should such a step be meditated.

The Oporto letters of the 17th state that no event of importance had occurred since the departure of Colonel Wyde, in the *Polyphemus*, for Lisbon. Das Antas and Povoas are about to make a combined movement for the purpose of dislodging Casal from Lamego.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 28th of March have reached us. They contain very little news in reference to the Kaffir warfare.

The important station of Riebeek had been garrisoned by a military force. Various new positions in the Field-Cornetey of Fish River have lately been occupied, and a post was to be immediately established at New Year's River.

Sir Henry Pottinger, according to advices received in Cape Town from the frontier, was nearly ready and about to enter upon active operations against the Chief Pato, and such other parties of Kaffirs as should not make their submission and restore their plunder.

Some distressing accidents, with loss of lives, by boats being capsized at the Fish and St. John's Rivers, in the eastern province, had occurred.

Another emigrant ship (the *Gilbert Henderson*) had gone ashore in Algoa Bay, during a gale. The crew were saved.

The intelligence from Natal is to the 20th of February. The expedition sent to the Umzimkulu, against the Bushman Chief Fodo, had captured several thousand head of cattle, but the Chief himself had escaped, and a reward of £50 had been offered for his apprehension by the Lieutenant-Governor. One of Fodo's head men is said to have been made prisoner. An extraordinary trial had taken place at the sessions at Natal, which ended in the conviction of two natives (Umwangala and Nomgqua), charged with murder. It appeared that the murdered man was a reported Kaffir Wizard, whom Umwangala believed had, by his acts and his enchantments, destroyed a certain number of his (Umwangala's) wives. Umwangala summoned a witch dance, at which the deceased was smelt out by the Kaffir doctor employed on the occasion. After this ordeal, there could remain no doubt of the culprit's malpractices, and Umwangala employed, as executioner of the doctor's sentence, the prisoner Nomgqua, who headed a party of five that waylaid and murdered the unhappy victim, Umkomazi. The convicts were sentenced to death; but, as the matter was connected with the superstitious practices of the natives, the sentence was commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—An inquest was held on Wednesday evening, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of James Collins, aged twenty-seven. George Grimstead, station master at the Spa-road Station, on the Greenwich Railway, stated that the deceased was foreman of a gang of labourers employed on the line. On Saturday last, the deceased was standing on the new line, when the train from London came towards the station. Just at that time, the deceased, apparently not knowing what he did, stepped on the old line; the engine-driver and fireman, seeing the danger, called to him, but the train being then only six yards from him, it was impossible to stop in time, and the whole of the carriages passed over him. Verdict, "Accidental death."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS PEARSON, K.C.H.

This gallant officer, son of the Rev. Thomas Horner Pearson, entered the army in 1796, and served against Flushing, in the Helder Expedition, in Egypt, North America, the West Indies, and Portugal, and throughout the last American War. He received several severe wounds, and was one of the general officers who enjoyed rewards for distinguished services. He wore a medal and one clasp for his conduct as Major of the 23rd Foot at Albuera, and as second in command at Chrystler's Farm. He was born in 1782; and married, in 1810, a daughter of General Coffin. His death took place at Bath on the 21st instant. At the period of his decease, he held the Colonely of the 85th regiment.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR DERBY.—An election for Derby is likely to take place before the general election, owing to the death of the Earl of Bessborough, and the consequent elevation of Lord Duncannon to the House of Peers. The Hon. Frederic Leveson Gower has offered himself as a candidate in the Whig interest.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr. Disraeli will be a candidate at the next general election for the representation of Buckinghamshire.

REPRESENTATION OF BATH.—A meeting of the electors of St. James's Ward, Bath, was held on Monday evening, when it was unanimously resolved to support the present representatives of the city. An address was issued on Tuesday morning signed by Lord Duncan and Mr. Roebuck.

ELECTION FOR NORTH NORTHERNBERLAND.—The following address has been issued by Sir George Grey:—"Gentlemen,—The result of the canvass instituted by my friends removes all doubt as to the course which it is my duty to take with reference to the requisition which I had the honour to receive, inviting me to become a candidate for the representation of the northern division of the county. I cheerfully accept that invitation. It is with great regret that I take leave of my present constituents, whose confidence I have enjoyed without interruption from the time of my first entrance into Parliament; but the requisition which has been addressed to me is one which, under present circumstances, I cannot refuse to obey. You are aware that my public duties prevent the possibility of my undertaking a personal canvass of the electors. I must therefore rely on the continued exertions of my friends to ensure the success which they confidently anticipate. Should I be placed in the honourable position of one of your representatives, I shall endeavour to prove myself worthy of your choice by a consistent adherence to the principles by which my public conduct has been guided, and by a careful attention to your local interests.—G. GREY."

THE CROPS IN SUSSEX.—The *Sussex Advertiser* says:—"Every department of the vegetable kingdom has, within the last fortnight, made rapid and luxuriant advances, and wheat is making such vigorous pulsations as to be almost 'seen to grow.'"

POVERTY IN MANCHESTER.—The condition of the poor in Manchester is daily becoming worse, and the demands upon the poor rate are fearfully increasing. From 16,000 to 20,000 persons are now relieved weekly, at a cost of nearly £1000. How long this state of things will continue it is difficult to say. The cases of application on behalf of starving Irish paupers have gradually increased during the last few weeks, and in the last and preceding weeks the number advanced from 250 to 300 per week. The weather in the manufacturing districts, however, is exceedingly fine, so that hope is not extinguished. The rapid growth of vegetation has reduced the price of potatoes at least one-third.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CORN.—We are much gratified to find by the provincial papers and private letters from various parts of the country, that the greedy dealers in corn are likely to make a bad speculation, as prices are generally on the decline, and holders begin to evince an anxiety to get rid of the stock on hand. The accounts of the state of the crops are cheering and gratifying in the extreme. The game of the famine mongers is nearly up.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN HAROURT.—Captain Harcourt or D'Harcourt, of St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. It will be remembered that he succeeded to the property of St. Leonard's-hill, on the death of his mother the Marquise D'Harcourt, some time in last June, her Ladyship having met her death by having swallowed a quantity of laudanum in mistake for a draught. The deceased Captain D'Harcourt, who was more than forty-four years old, had had two attacks of apoplexy since his residence at St. Leonard's-hill. On Monday, however, he remarked to his lady that he felt much better in health than he had done for many years previously. The same evening, about seven o'clock, he was again seized with apoplexy, and, although attended, was immediately called in, he expired on Tuesday morning.

FIRE AT CHELTENHAM.—A fire broke out on Monday night in the manufactory of Mr. John Alder, upholsterer, Albion-street, Cheltenham. The entire property, to the value of £5000, was completely destroyed. Besides the very extensive workshops and warehouse, there was a large quantity of mahogany and other valuable timber, which was entirely consumed. Mr. Alder is stated to be insured to the full extent of his loss.

THE LATE MURDERS AT MIRFIELD.—The examination of the two prisoners, Michael McCabe and Patrick Reid, apprehended a short time since on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the murders at Mirfield noticed in our paper last week, took place on Saturday last, at the Court-house, Dewsbury. The accused were carefully watched since their arrest, and have been kept in separate cells. McCabe was placed in the dock in the long brown overcoat which he wore at the time he was taken into custody, and on the left arm were placed several pins, to mark the places from which had been cut pieces of cloth, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the marks on his clothes were or were not really those of human blood, and which were submitted to the inspection of Mr. West, of Leeds. Reid, who is a much younger and more athletic man, was also dressed in the dark green coat and buff waistcoat which he was sworn to have had on the morning of the murder; and on his left arm, immediately on the round of the

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A coal mine has been discovered near Teramo, the capital of the Abruzzi. The quality is said to be equal to that of Newcastle. The mine is 240 feet below the surface of the earth, and promises to be a rich one. It is to be worked by the Government.

The accounts from Holland are of the most favourable description, not only with reference to the prosperous appearance of the growing grain crops, but also of the fruits and vegetables. The early potatoes were showing well, and were already selling in the markets. The grass lands presented a splendid aspect.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, on the 18th inst., at Montmorillon, in the department of the Vienne, of Madame Durand de Coupé, at the age of 101 years, three months, and 15 days. She enjoyed the full use of all her faculties to the last moment, and even read without the aid of spectacles. She was born at Poitiers on the 3rd of February, 1746.

The *Austrian Observer* publishes a decree provisionally prohibiting the exportation of grain and alimentary substances generally.

The *Toulonnais* of the 20th inst. states, that the number of vessels proceeding to the Black Sea to load with corn is so great that the navigation of the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora during the night is extremely dangerous. 59 ships laden with grain and bound for the coast of France had passed the Dardanelles.

The marriage of Don Henry of Spain, with Donna Elena de Castella y Skelly Fernandez de Cordova, was celebrated at Rome on the 6th inst., by Mgr. Canali, Patriarch of Constantinople, delegated by the Pope. Don Henry and his wife left Marseilles on the 18th for Spain.

The often-repeated proposition made to the Jews, to transfer their Sabbath from the Saturday to the Sunday, but which was as often rejected, has just been agreed to by 700 of the Jewish population of Königsberg, by far the greater portion of the Israelites residing at that city.

A vessel from Calcutta has brought, in addition to a general cargo of great variety and extent, including, among other articles, 3000 packets of seed, and 4339 of rice (now free of duty as an article of general food), no less than 50,000 buffalo horns.

The States of Bohemia have decided on erecting a monument at Prague in honour of the late Archduke Charles.

On the Derby day upwards of 39,000 passengers were conveyed on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, between London-bridge and Epsom, without accident of any kind.

A letter from Hamburg dated Aug. 22, says that during the present month the growing crops throughout Germany of all descriptions of grain have progressed wonderfully, justifying hopes not only of an abundant, but also of an early harvest.

Discount at Hamburg is barely 3½ per cent., and the abundance of money is proved by the firm rates maintained for railroad shares, the public funds, and all property of a similar description.

A fine bed of large and excellent oysters has been discovered in Lochgoil. The *Greenock Advertiser* remarks, that other deposits of the kind would probably be found if search were made in the Scotch lochs and estuaries.

It is expected that the Newcastle and Berwick Railway will be opened throughout for general traffic on the 18th of June. The bridge across the river Aln will consist of eighteen arches, several of which are completed.

On Tuesday, notices of intended application to be admitted attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of Michaelmas Term next, were given by 163 articled clerks, making, with 158 admitted this Trinity Term, a total of 324 attorneys to be added to the roll.

The *Columbia* has arrived at Liverpool, bringing New York papers of the 1st. Their contents are, however, unimportant.

A Berlin letter of the 19th, informs us that the General Diet had just passed a vote, with only three dissentients, in favour of a project for the establishment of differential duties, as an encouragement to the mercantile navy, and has also declared in favour of a new augmentation of the duties on linen and cotton-thread, with a stipulation for the remission of the duty in case of re-exportation.

Letters from Rome of the 14th inst. state that the Pope's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 13th. A grand religious service was performed at the Church of St. John of Lateran, after which his Holiness bestowed his benediction on the multitude, who conducted him back to his Palace in triumph, strewing the streets through which he passed with flowers, and rending the air with deafening cheers of affection.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, at Helsingfors, in Finland, of M. John Albert Ehrenstrom, a Swede, who performed a remarkable part in the conspiracy framed by Count Maurice Armfeld, in the year 1792, against the Regency established during the minority of Gustavus IV. M. Ehrenstrom was in his 85th year. He had occupied an important position amongst the diplomatic body; and it was he who, on the part of Sweden, signed the treaty of peace of Werela, with Russia, in the year 1790, and which proved so disastrous.

The Prussian Government, not content with according full and complete publicity to trials, has given directions that the portion of the courts set apart to the public shall be arranged in amphitheatres, so as to allow all visitors to see and hear all that passes. The public part of the new court of the Criminal Tribunal at Berlin is even fitted up with stuffed seats covered with velvet.

Count D'Orsay has presented his statuette of O'Connell to the Committee of the Central Relief Society in Dublin, with the moulds and necessary apparatus for taking casts. He writes to say that he makes the committee a present of the copyright of the figure, and transmits the models in the hope that the sale of the casts will realise a sum which may assist in relieving the distress of the poor.

It is said that a physician in the south of England has discovered the principle of magnetic force which explains the deviation and dip of the needle.

Letters from Athens announce that a majority of the Greek Cabinet had come to the determination of according the satisfaction demanded by the Porte, for the insult offered to M. Musurus.

The St. Petersburgh papers state that the produce of the gold mines in the Ural mountains has been much richer than was at first expected. Last year they rendered £3,880 lb. of gold. The mines contain also a quantity of small particles of gold washed down with the sand from these mountains, from which, together with that of Siberia, the State has, since 1819, derived no less than £17,000,000.

M. de Stralenheim, Minister of Justice to the King of Hanover, died, at Hanover, on the 19th.

No less than three hundred thousand mackerel were caught in the west bay, Weymouth, last Monday; there would have been 50,000 more, but for the net having given way, from the great weight.

On Tuesday the foundation stone of a new Catholic Chapel was laid in Wandsworth, by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, the Bishop of Troy. The site selected for the chapel is in a street leading from the main road, and near to Wandsworth Church.

During the week ending May 15, the total number of persons employed in the Irish Relief Works amounted to 213,450, and the total cost to £81,662.

It may be mentioned as a fact of some importance connected with the movement of the grain market, that the flatness of business in Mark-lane on Wednesday rendered rice nearly unsaleable.

Among the items of intelligence in the papers last received from New York, may be mentioned the construction of two iron steamers, intended for commercial uses in South America. These boats have been ordered by a company quartered in New Grenada, for purposes of general improvement, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, and will navigate the Magdalena river, plying between Santa Marta, on the Caribbean Sea, and Honda, the head of navigation on the Magdalena—a distance of about 600 miles.

A letter from the agent to Lloyd's, dated Malaga, May 17, says:—“There is a scarcity of provisions at Gibraltar and Cadiz, as well as about the south coast of Spain. A Spanish revenue steamer came from Cadiz to tow a Sardinian vessel, loaded with grain, through the Straits, for Cadiz, in consequence of the scarcity there, and to avoid similar riots to those of Seville and Grenada. 1100 vessels are wind-bound.”

A chemist in New York not long since analysed a bottle of imported champagne, sold as pure, and found in it one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 25th of May, was 1517. This shows an increase in the total number of passengers as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 487, and was an increase over the number of the previous week of 293. The number of passengers between England and Calais was 256.

Our latest advices from the Continent, we are happy to say, announce that the price of grain was everywhere declining materially. In the kingdom of Hungary the fall was very decided, and prices in all the southern markets of Germany had given way. At Nuremberg the decline from one market day to the other was 11 dls., and in Belgium, merchants, in order to make sure of sales, had, in many instances, entered into contracts for the delivery of grain between the 20th and 30th of next month, at a reduction of 10 florins upon the prices current on the 21st instant.

There is living at present, in Baronscourt, within seven miles of Omagh (Ireland), a man named James Taggart, who has arrived at the age of 121 years; he is able to walk into Omagh and transact business, and what is equally astonishing, his son, who resides in Omagh, has been a commercial traveller for 70 years, and is now in the 99th year of his age. He retains all his faculties, and not a grey hair in his head.

The same disease which prevailed many years past amongst the Grouse, has made its appearance this season. Large quantities of these birds are to be found dead on the “margin of the rivers and by the side of the crills” in Scotland.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The scheme of the sixth Concert was rendered heavy by Spohr's Symphony, “The Consecration of Sound,” and by a Violin Concerto of inordinate length by Vieuxtemps. Spohr's orchestral writing is marvellous; but his ideas are limited, and these, again, are not original. The design of the *sinfonie* is manifestly absurd—the attempt to describe “the deep silence of Nature before the creation of sound”—by sound an Irish bull, perpetrated by a German. The most exciting movement is the third, with its military march, and its fine *fugue* in the thanksgiving: the most touching portion is the dirge. The contrariety of times in the Cradle Song is more curious than pleasing. Costa conducted the work with consummate skill, and coloured the phrases exquisitely, but the cloying and monotonous nature of the themes was fatiguing to listen to. Mozart's delicious *sinfonia* in E flat, with its lovely andante and piquant minuetto, was exquisitely executed, the latter being encored, thanks to the charming clarinet phrasing of Williams. The overtures were Beethoven's inspiring “Egmont,” and Weber's “Jubilee,” the latter being given in honour of the Queen's birthday, as the national anthem is introduced therein. Vieuxtemps' wonderful execution was entirely marred by the pretensions in his concerto—one of the most tiresome things we ever heard. He played too much on the first and fourth strings, but his tone is perfect, and his dexterity unrivaled. The vocal gleanings were assigned to Madame Dorus Gras and Miss Dolby. It was the first appearance this season of the former. She sang Meyerbeer's air, “En yam j'espere,” from “Robert le Diable,” and Halevy's “Bocage epais,” from “Les Mousquetaires de la Reine.” Madame Dorus Gras is one of the most accomplished vocalists of the age. Persiani excepted, we know of no *artiste* who can accomplish such astonishing *tours de force* with such ease, delicacy, certainty, and finish. She was for some years the *prima donna* of the Académie Royale in Paris, and Meyerbeer composed the music of *Alice* expressly for her; but we have always preferred her in the part of the *Princess*. Miss Dolby sang airs by Mozart and Mendelssohn charmingly. The next concert will be on the 7th of June.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the fifth Meeting, Haydn's Quartet, in F, No. 48; Beethoven's, in F, op. 18; and Onslow's Quintet, in A minor, op. 38, were finely performed; the executants being Vieuxtemps (his last appearance in London this season), Deloffre, Hill, Piatti, and Filet. The President, the Duke of Cambridge, and a long list of distinguished amateurs and artists, were present.

SIGNORE BRIZZI.—This accomplished tenor's Annual Morning Concert, given on Monday, at the residence of B. B. Williams, Esq., Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, has been the best of the season, as the scheme was not too long, and the artists were first-rate. Albini created quite a sensation in Donizetti's cavatina from Béty's “Inquête Simplice,” and was encored. Mario sang Mori's air, “Toscana,” and on being called upon to repeat it, gave the cavatina from the “Favorita,” with surpassing skill. Grisi, Madme. Ronconi, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Toulmin, Mdlle. Corbari, Mrs. Macfarren, Mdlle. Brizzi, Signori Salvi, Ronconi, Tamburini (father and son), Brizzi, Montelli, Clibetta, were the other vocalists; and Mr. F. Chatterton, harp, and Emiliani, violin, solo instrumentalists. Tamburini junior has a fine baritone voice, and is worthy of his gifted sire. Costa, Benedict, Pilotti, Orsini, and Mori, were the able accompanists at this delightful matinée.

MR. F. CHATTERTON.—The Morning Concert of this harpist was well attended on Tuesday. The vocalists were Mdme. Jenny Lutze, the Misses Bassano, S. Novello, Mrs. W. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Signor and Mdme. F. La-blache, Messrs. Phillips and John Parry.

MR. JOHN PARRY.—The annual concert of this admirable artist was brilliantly attended, and he created quite a *furore* in his new song of “Lalla Rookh,” but in the “Double operatic extravaganza,” he was overpowered with nervousness, and was compelled to claim the indulgence of the audience, which was extended of course with the utmost kindness to such a popular singer. Mr. Albert Smith has again been highly successful in his words for Parry's *scènes*—for such they are. The solo players were Godefroid, harp; Lavigne, oboe; the Distin Family, saxe horns; and the Brothers Hellmesburger, violins. The vocalists were Mdme. Jenny Lutze, Mdme. F. Lablache, the Misses Rainforth, Dolby, Thornton, M. and A. Williams, Messrs. J. Calken and Kench. Negri and Benedict were the accompanists.

MISS M. B. HAWES.—This much-respected *artiste* gave her Annual Concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. It was fully and fashionably attended. Webb's Glee, “Discord,” sung by Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, and Phillips, was encored, the counter tenor part, by the fair vocalist, being exquisitely sustained. The other singers were Madame Dorus Gras, Miss E. Birch, Miss Birch, Miss S. Novello, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Machin. Sir H. B. Bishop conducted. Herr Kuhe and Herr Schepenowski played piano and violoncello pieces.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mrs. Anderson's morning Concert, which took place yesterday, will be noticed in our next number. The second Handelian Operatic Concert took place on Tuesday evening, but was unsuccessful. The twelfth and last meeting of the Amateur Musical Society will be given on Monday next, at the Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre, in aid of a Charity. The Concert of Jules Schuloff, the pianist, given last night, is too late for our publication this week. On Monday next, there is a performance at Exeter Hall, of Handel's “Alexander's Feast,” and Mendelssohn's “Walpurgis Night.” The seventh meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and Madame Forestier's Concert, are on the same evening. The fifth Concert of Ancient Music, directed by Lord Howe, will be given on Wednesday.

PARS.—The new comic opera, in one act, called “Le Malheur d'être Jolie,” the libretto by M. Charles Desnoyers, and the music by M. Bazin, has been produced at the Salle Favart, but with no signal success. Letters from Liszt, who was at Lemberg, in Galicia, announce that he proposes to visit London this season. The departure of Madame Stoltz for Italy is announced.

M. FIORANTINO.—Amongst the arrivals in London is that of the witty editor of the *Corsaire-Satan*, and musical critic of the *Constitutionnel*.

AN ENGLISH PRIMA DONNA IN GERMANY.—(Extract from a Vienna paper.)—Signora Hayes and Signor Vares (a baritone), made their first appearance this season, the day before yesterday, in the “Lucia di Lammermoor,” and were greeted with immense success. Signora Hayes considered this her best part last year, and has now done much to increase her reputation in it. She has been on the stage only two years, and yet Italy possesses few artists so charming and so highly gifted. In the mad scene she was most touching; though some admired her even more in the duet with Vares, in the second act, which we never heard more exquisitely sung. She met with unbounded applause, and, after the mad scene, was called out three times. As she suffers no longer from timidity and embarrassment, Signora Hayes is now enabled to display the full resources of her talents; and a season which has commenced for her so brilliantly will, doubtless, add fresh laurels to her crown.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

LINTER'S COURT POLKA, THE FONTAINBLEAU QUADRILLES, PROMENADE WALTZES, LES CELESTRES DU JOUR. D'Almaire and Co.

The “Court Polka” is ornamented and agreeable, well arranged for pianoforte players who take flight at difficulties. The “Quadrilles” are also by Ricardo Linter; the illuminated frontispiece, with the palace in the background, and a group of cavaliers and ladies in the foreground, is very elegant. The “Promenade Waltzes” are also by Linter, and are pretty, with a splendid title-page in gold and colours, alone calculated to render them attractive for a drawing-room. Linter is quite a star in dance music; his subjects are spirited and well carried out, so as to be within the executive powers of amateur pianists. It is a happy notion to combine decorative art. In the “Celebrities of the Day,” Henri Herz, in six brilliant waltzes, has offered a graceful homage to the choreographic genius of Taglioni, Fanny Elssler, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Lucile Grahn, and Plunkett; but in this galaxy the name of Dumilliére ought to have been added, and, of the rising danseuses, perhaps those of Rosati, Fuoco, Baderna, and Marie Taglioni. The waltzes are the inspiration of an accomplished musician.

THE SEA NYMPH'S SONG. Written by G. J. SMITH; Music by JOHN BARNETT. D'Almaire and Co.

A light, fantastic song for contralto voice. We have been accustomed to better works from the gifted composer of the “Mountain Sylph,” “Farinelli,” “Fair Rosamond,” &c.; but what this air may take its place among the myriads of songs of the season—Mr. Barnett probably bearing in mind the actors' adage, “Those who please to write must write to please.” The song is in six-eight time, and is easy to sing.

TWO AMERICAN POLKAS, Nos. 1 and 2. Composed and Arranged by A. NEVES. D'Almaire and Co.

An unpretending arrangement of some of the Nigger Melodies, having the advantage of the air being preserved, despite of the Polka arrangement.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. J. Burns.

Nos. 13 and 14 are the concluding ones of a volume of ecclesiastical music, of a very superior character. The present numbers contain three anthems by Palestrina, two by Bird, and two by Tye and Di Lasso—all of which have been sealed books, to a certain extent. The anthems have the advantage of an organ or pianoforte arrangement, so that the amateur who cannot hear the effects by voices, can judge of the glorious counterpoint and rich harmonies with which all these pieces abound; the names of the composers are alone a guarantee of their excellency. The works of Palestrina and Di Lasso, though written so many ages since, are yet to be known; and to the Editors of the above Edition, too much praise cannot be awarded for the very excellent manner they have presented them to all lovers of Church Music.

HANDEL'S SONGS, DUETS, AND TRIOS. Arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by DR. GAUNTLET. Houlston, Stoneman and “bittemore.”

No. 1, of a selection of Handel's music, contains five songs, printed in a clear and distinct type, with an accompaniment superior to that of many other costly editions, and for the low price of sixpence. This edition for the people must be a most welcome boon.

DIBBIN'S SONGS. Davidson.

This complete and comprehensive edition of the songs of Charles Dibdin, edited by Mr. Hogarth, is superior to the more costly and incomplete editions of John Davy and Dr. Kitchener. The present work is printed chronologically and many interesting notes are appended; and to each part is given the music of some twelve or thirteen songs. It is an edition that will command a large circulation.

COMPREHENSIVE TUNE BOOK; consisting of Hymn and Psalm Tunes, Anthems and Choir Music, Sacred Harmony Pieces for Private Use, and Organ and Piano Themes; together with the Singer's Instructor and Musical Primer. In Monthly Parts, 10d. each. Edited by DR. GAUNTLET. Whittemore, Houlston, and Stoneman.

This is indeed a comprehensive Tune Book, and puts such works as Rippon's Selection quite in the shade. In the Hymn Tunes, Dr. Gauntlet has given in small notes (under the treble line) the harmony beautifully arranged, and adapted for the instrument, showing in one view a master mind. In the anthem and choir portion of the work, which is divided into sections, we have an anthem, by Mendelssohn, “God is our refuge;” and two others, by Arcadelt, and the one ascribed to King Henry the Eighth. Every true lover of sacred music must be gratified with this work. The biographies and critical remarks on the covers are alone worth the price of the whole number, which is unprecedentedly cheap.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, MAY 24th, 1847.

VIVAT REGINA.



GRAND FIELD DAY AT CALCUTTA.—ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED SIKH GUNS.—FROM A SKETCH RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

This paragraph is remarkable for its emphasis and discretion. The tale of levanting is told without any varnish, which is most proper; no clue is afforded touching the individuality of the party "connected with the highest families in the kingdom," which is discreet; while the denunciation of Mr. P will act as a warning to all plebeians in general, and to those whose names consist of six letters, commencing with a P, in particular.

The axiom in logic that "two negatives make an affirmative," has been quoted in explanation of that most startling of all social anomalies—the betting ring. Vile reasoning! unless, indeed, a proposition were to be proved by the number of negatives adduced against it. In all ages of the world, and in all states of society, gambling has occasionally been the vice of high minds and honourable spirits: but we look in vain for any instance of its having been adapted as a profession by a gentleman: that is to say, of any man who professed the trade of a common dicer, and maintained a footing among persons of condition. It is otherwise on the turf—and hence the cases of audacious freebooting with which public decency is outraged, year after year, in connexion with the most popular of our National Sports. Default in betting, has long been notoriously acted upon as a system. The statute-law takes no cognizance of it, and the community which it most affects deals with its backsiding more charitably than wisely. Let it not be imagined that we seek to give a higher moral position to this taste than it deserves. It is a most pernicious practice—a vice doubly doomed—destructive alike to those who succeed and to those who fail. But it is not for that reason to be made

the ready instrument of wrong. It is an offence, moreover, emphatically un-English, for it is the resource of cowards—the refuge of the dastard destitute. A friend of our own won four hundred and fifty on the late event, and we met him on his return from Hyde Park-corner, a wiser but a poorer man—being one hundred and twenty pounds out of pocket by the transaction.

Vessels are said to settle preparatory to going to the bottom: is it in this sense the word is to apply to racing? Gentlemen of the Turf! it is time to awake to a sense of your duty to yourselves: leave the wolves to manage their own affairs, if ye will; but banish the black sheep from your own fold. Do this—with a will, and at once: or the day will presently come when some brother of your order will be seen, with a remnant of the Garter on his patrician left leg, breaking stones on the highway—a melancholy example of a Derby. "Setting!" . . .

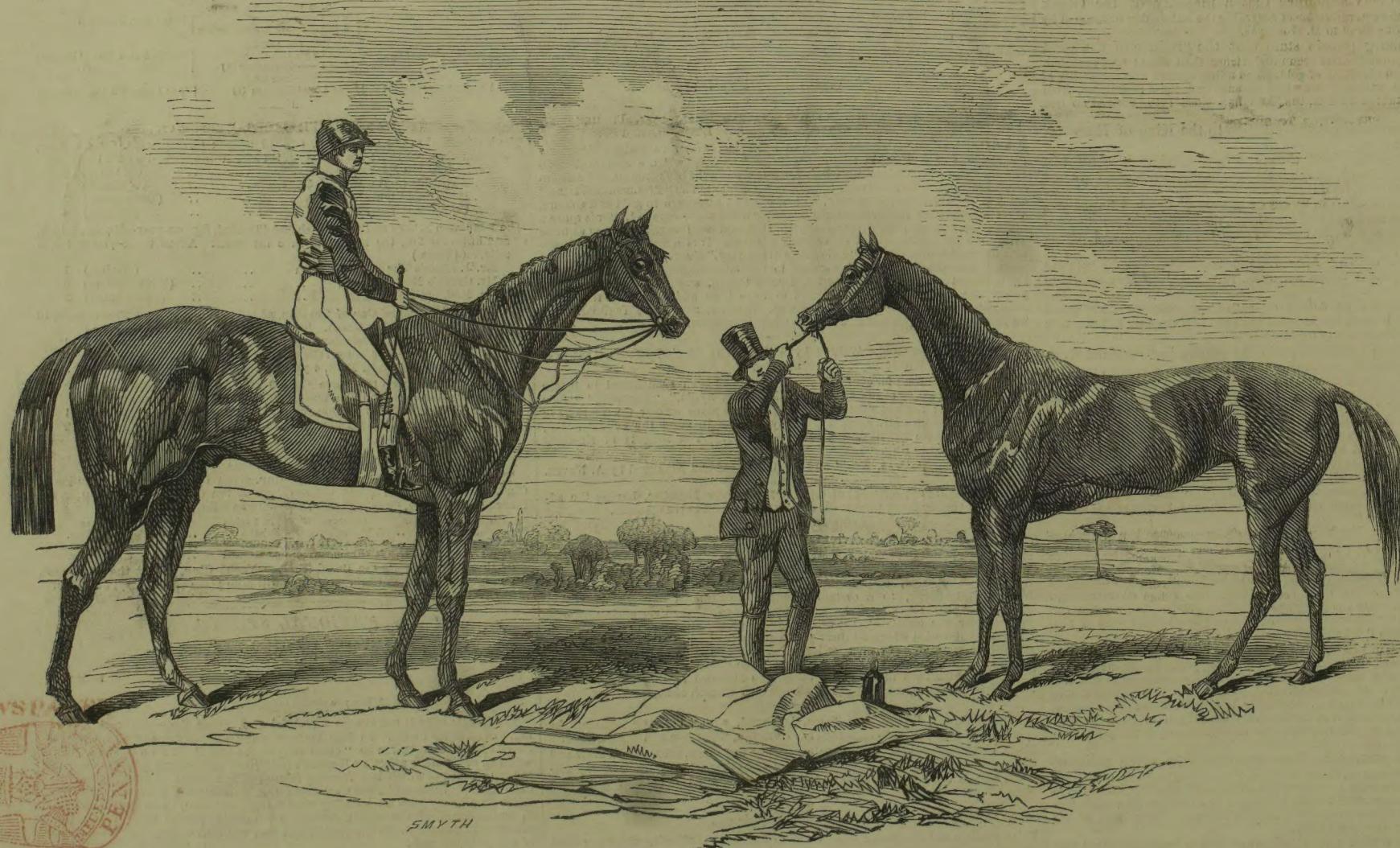
Cossack, winner of the Derby, 1847, the property of — Pedley, Esq., is a chesnut colt, fifteen hands two inches high, by Hetman Platoff out of Joanna, by Priam. He is a very neat animal, and was brought to the post in the perfection of racing form. He ran third to Miami for the July Stakes at Newmarket last year, and in the present season, at the same place, beat War Eagle and a moderate field for the Newmarket Stakes.

Miami, winner of the Oaks, is a brown roan filly, by Venison; the property of Sir Joseph Hawley. She won the July Stakes at two years old, and her last performance was in a very superior style. Both Derby and Oaks winners were ridden by Templeman.

GRAND FIELD-DAY AT CALCUTTA.

We have received, by the last Overland Mail, from a Correspondent at Calcutta, the annexed Sketch, made on the ground, of the Field Day and Grand Ceremony which took place upon the arrival in Calcutta of the Ordnance captured by the Bengal Army from the Sikhs, in battles fought upon the Sutlej. In the Sketch, the spectator is supposed to be looking northward; the large building to the right being the Government House, at Calcutta. The captured Sikh guns occupy the left or west side of the open space extending the whole way from the arch to the margin of the view. The monster brass gun, "Futteh Jung," may be seen just behind the large flag staff. In the rear of the guns, the crowd of spectators reach nearly to the river. Beneath the large flag are assembled the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and his Staff; with Sir Harry Smith, Brigadier Costley, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Government Secretaries, &c.

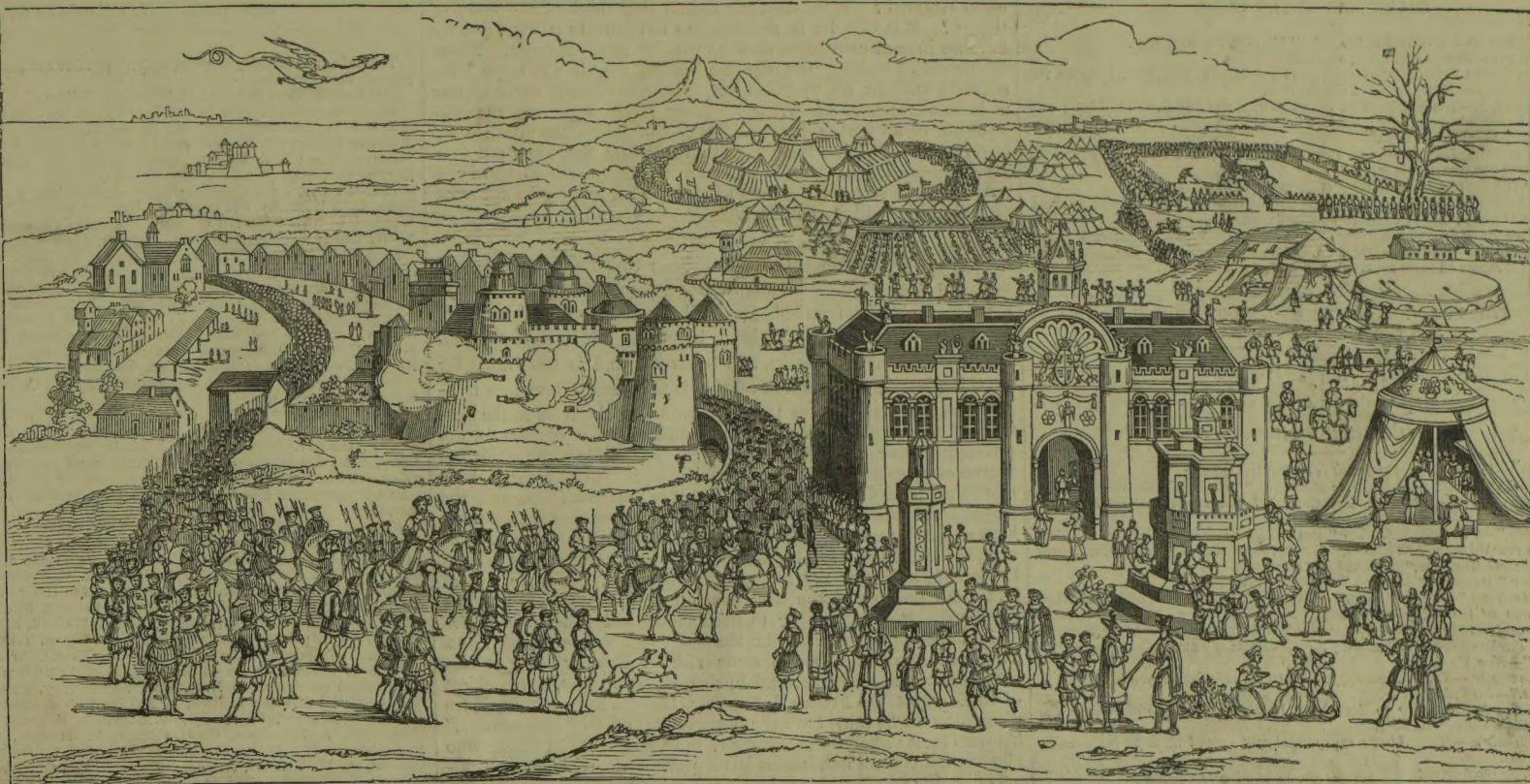
The whole forms a very animated picture, for it was throughout a grand affair. Independently of the "pomp and circumstance" of the scene, it presents us with a glimpse of the "City of Palaces"—the Esplanade; and the Government House, the finest building in Calcutta; a range of magnificent dwelling-houses; and the busy life of the shipping in the Hoogly.



"COSSACK."—WINNER OF THE DERBY.

THE WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.—DRAWN BY HARRY HALL, ESQ., NEWMARKET.

"MIAMI."—WINNER OF THE OAKS.



HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—THE CELEBRATED PICTURE OF "THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD."

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

The return of the gallant Sir Harry Smith has already been signalled by hospitable receptions, and other congratulatory ceremonials; and, amongst the latter, the Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London, in a gold box, bearing the following inscription:—

JOHNSON, MAYOR,

A Common Council holder in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1846,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Thanks and Congratulations of this Court, with the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box, of the value of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS,

Be presented to

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE SMITH, K.C.B.,
For the Eminent Services rendered by him in the arduous and successful operations on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December, 1845,

AT MOODKEE AND FEROZESHAH;

And for the distinguished skill, valour, and judgment, he manifested in the important Battle of ALIWAH, on the 28th day of January last, when a greatly superior force of the Sikh Army was totally defeated, and increased lustre shed upon the reputation of the British Arms.

MEREWETHER.

WHITSUNTIDE AT HAMPTON COURT.

MONDAY was, indeed, a brilliant "Summer's Day," at Hampton Court. London poured forth its thousands of pleasure-seekers, by railway, by steam-boat, and by van, to enjoy the Palace and its pictures, the garden and its gaieties, and the privilege of strolling through its "alleys green," or of straying along its river front—all such a scene of *jouissance* as it alights gladdens the heart to witness and partake of:—

"Close by those meads for ever crown'd with flowers,
Where Thames with pride surveys his rising towers,
There stands a structure of majestic frame,
Which from the neigb'ring Hampton takes its name.
Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home:
Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea."

Then, too, the fine old pile had a new or rather revived attraction; for, the holiday visitors: Wolsey's Hall, which Evelyn rightly called "a most magnificent room," has been refitted since last season; various incongruities have been removed, and now the people enjoy not only what pleases their eye, but also what appeals to their understanding, by presenting a piece of historical decoration in this right Royal apartment. And, by the aid of cheap guide books and cheap periodical literature, the people are getting familiar with that which is correct in taste, and are thus the better enabled to appreciate the stores of art which the advancing liberality of the age, year after year, throws open to them.

This noble Hall now well bespeaks the time and taste of our Eighth Henry: the magnificent hangings are supposed to have been one of the gifts interchanged between Henry and Francis at the celebrated Field of the Cloth of Gold. They are, most probably, of that period; for, it is well known that the French Monarch, who patronised the fine arts in so Regal a manner, had not overlooked the works of the loom. The refitting of this room is highly creditable to the authorities; remembering, as we do, that, for many years, it was shut to the public. There is one curious fact, if it can be depended on, in the history of the Hall, that must strike every one—from prince to peasant. Plays were formerly performed in the Banqueting Halls of Palaces: the first play acted in the Hampton Court Hall is stated to have been that of "Henry VIII.; or, The Fall of Wolsey"—on the very spot which had been the scene of the Cardinal's greatest splendour. Shakspeare is said to have been one of the actors in this play.

Although the architecture of Hampton Court Palace is of many periods, the place is most intimately associated with Henry and his minister Wolsey. It is not, therefore, extraordinary to find that

amidst its many rooms of pictures, there is none that enjoys a more popular celebrity than that which we have engraved. It represents the Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, in the Field, called the Cloth of Gold, near Calais. This, and the companion picture, the Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover, is attributed to Holbein; but most judges agree with Mr. Jesse, that "it may be fairly doubted whether Holbein painted these pictures. They are too coarse; besides, he did not arrive in England till six years after the interview depicted, and, therefore, could not have taken the many excellent English portraits which are introduced into the pictures, at that time. It is, however, immaterial, as their intrinsic merit and historical interest will always demand attention." They are, if we mistake not, hung in the Queen's Gallery.

The Royal Meeting, as the reader may recollect, was one of the parting gleams of the setting sun of chivalry in England. The whole affair was a matter of state policy; but this historical importance is probably overlooked for the curious glance which it gives us of the taste of the period for glitter and show. Hall has left us a most minute picture of this magnificent scene; of the pavilions, castles, and tents, raised for the occasion; the fountains running wine; the long and splendid retinues; and all the festal glory of the event, whose gorgeousness is but typified in the locality to our day, as "the Field of the Cloth of Gold."

The Illustration at the foot of the page shows one of those mishaps that often chequer a scene of holiday enjoyment: an unlucky wight and his family, in metropolitan vernacular, are too late for "the bus!"

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—The springs having gone off seem to have made no difference in the position of this noble and unquestionably strong ship. She stands now very nearly upright, and to the eye she appears nearly on an even keel, instead of being buried as it were eight or nine feet by the head, as she has been through the winter. Her stern is but a few inches below the level of the sand, and her keel is quite visible at low water, or thereabouts. The poles and spars are not yet disturbed, nor the foundation of the breakwater—which, however, must be removed, unless it be intended to lift the ship over it. Up to the last of the springs, many persons visited the ship and breakwater.

LOSS OF A FRENCH SLOOP.—The *National de l'Ouest* of Nantes gives the following letter from the Island of Bourbon, dated Feb. 14:—"We have this morning received afflicting accounts from Madagascar, which lead us to fear that the sloop of war, the *Berceau*, Captain Gout, has been totally lost. In December, the frigate *Belle Poule* and this sloop, in going to Sainte Marie, Madagascar, were caught in a violent hurricane. The frigate reached Sainte Marie, after having sustained severe damage; but the *Berceau* has never made her appearance, after being two months at sea, and having come within fifty leagues of Sainte Marie. Another ship had been sent round Madagascar in search of her, but without being able to gain the least tidings. She had a crew of 250 men and several passengers for Sainte Marie."

GOLD BOX, CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON,
PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—In a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, her Majesty has been pleased to issue letters patent referring to letters patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the 14th of April last, and ordaining that the Order shall henceforth be known and described as the "Most Honourable Order of the Bath;" that it shall consist of the Sovereign and a Great Master, and of 952 companions, divided into three classes,—viz., Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions; that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be Great Master, and that each of the three classes shall contain two subdivisions, military and civil. The letters patent then set forth rules for the Government of the order, and ordinances as to the various officers, the costume, &c.

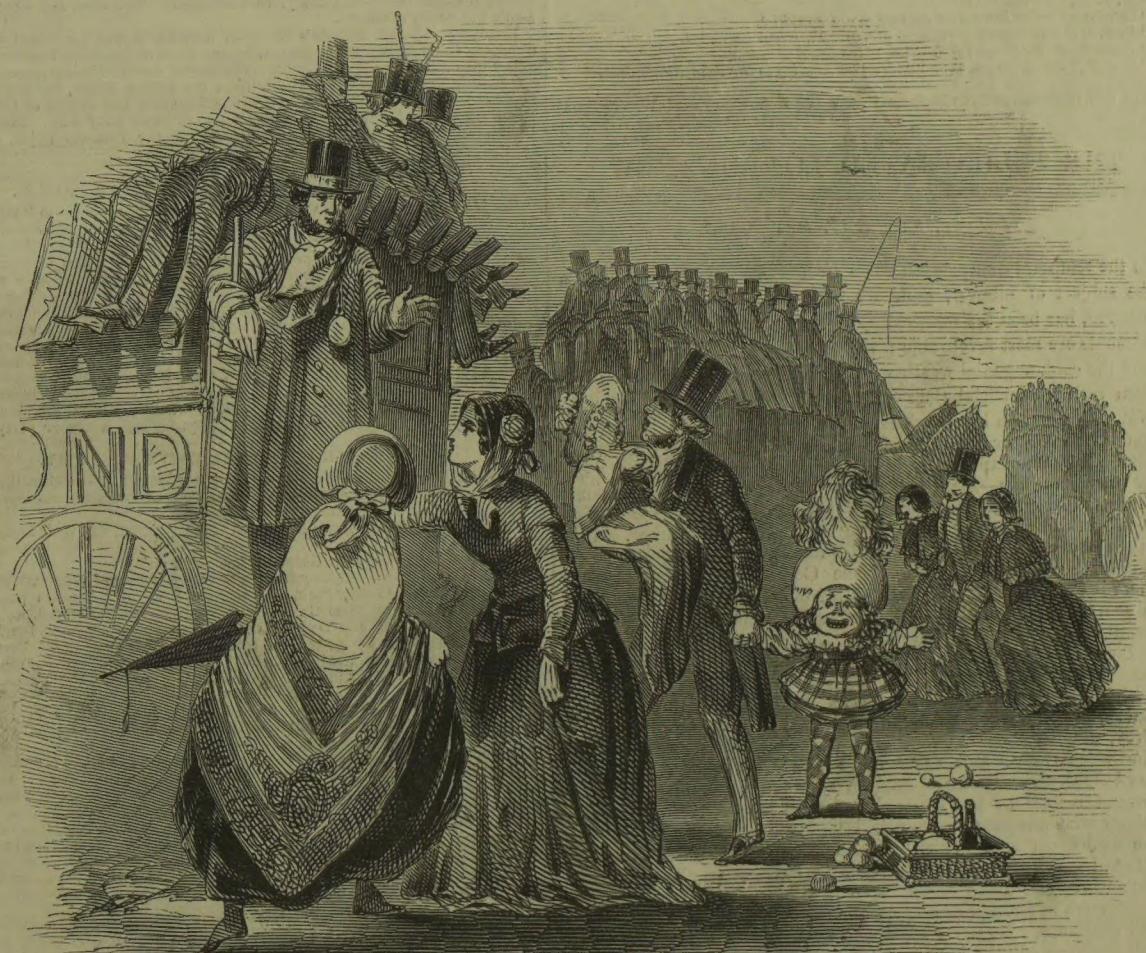
ECONOMY OF BREAD.—Bread might be economised greatly in families by the use of rice plain boiled at dinner, a pound of which, at threepence, would be enough for nine persons; it is not in much estimation, because it is generally not well prepared, but nothing is more simple, viz.:—Have a gallon of water boiling—throw in one pound of whole rice—one ounce of salt—let it boil twenty minutes, turn it up into a sieve, let it drain for a few minutes, take a couple of forks, and toss it up to make it light.

A TRANCE.—At the beginning of the last week the wife of a copper-founder at Lyons fell into a lethargy, and, being believed to be dead, was about to be buried. On Thursday the husband, wishing to take a last look at her, had the coffin reopened, and on this being done it was discovered that the poor woman had revived, had torn off the winding-sheet, and, after having made vain efforts to extricate herself, had, in the delirium of despair, terribly gnawed her own hands. It is supposed that the person employed to watch the body had fallen into a deep sleep, or she must have otherwise heard the efforts of the poor woman to obtain her emancipation.

DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY.—This railway was opened last Saturday from Dundee to Barnhill Station, about a mile from Perth.

THE EDINBURGH AND GRANTON TUNNEL.—That remarkable work the Edinburgh and Granton Tunnel was opened to the public on Monday, when crowds were carried up and down—traversing through the bowels of the earth the whole breadth of the New Town with a speed, safety, and ease that imparted pleasure and confidence to all. The whole distance from Canal-street to Granton-pier was easily accomplished within the quarter of an hour, including three stoppages, viz., at Scotland-street, the point of junction with the Leith Branch, and Trinity. The number of passengers on Monday, though the weather was far from favourable, presented a remarkable increase over the usual number, and before the tunnel and steam-power were brought into play; but still it was only a faint earnest of what this line will accomplish when it is properly linked to Granton-pier and the Edinburgh and Northern, of which it forms the metropolitan inlet, in busy operation.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening the extensive premises of Messrs. Birley and Co., cotton-spinners, Manchester, who, though now working short time, employ between 1400 and 1500 hands, caught fire, and a great deal of damage was done before the progress of the flames could be arrested. A heap of waste cotton, which was partly saturated with oil, caught fire spontaneously, owing to the heat of the weather.



THE LAST OMNIBUS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 30.—Trinity Sunday.—Full Moon at 2h. 26m. a.m.
 MONDAY, 31.—No real night, but constant twilight.
 TUESDAY, June 1.—St. Nicomedes.—Venus sets at 11h. 10m. p.m. between the N.W. by N. and the N.W. points of the horizon.
 WEDNESDAY, 2.—The Sun rises at 3h. 50m. a.m.; is due E. at 7h. 13m.; and sets at 8h. 5m.
 THURSDAY, 3.—Corpus Christi.
 FRIDAY, 4.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 18m.; the Day has increased 8h. 34m. since the Shortest Day.
 SATURDAY, 5.—St. Boniface.—King of Hanover born, 1771.

On May 31, the planet Venus will be situated at the distance of about 8° from Castor and 4° from Pollux; these three objects will form a pretty little triangle, of which Venus will occupy the lower angle; after this time, the planet will appear to move to the left of these two stars. From January 1 to June 1, the planet Venus has set later and later every night; and, from this day, she will begin to set earlier.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h 2 6	M h 2 25	M h 3 43	M h 3 39	M h 4 0	M h 4 20	M h 5 45
m m 2	m m 2	m m 3	m m 3	m m 4	m m 5	m m 6
A h m 2	A h m 2	A h m 3	A h m 4	A h m 5	A h m 6	A h m 7
h m 2	h m 2	h m 3	h m 4	h m 5	h m 6	h m 7

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Maθητής."—In Subaltern, the accent is on the first syllable.
 "Captain Spike," Stockton.—"Bentley's Miscellany" was originally edited by Mr. Dickens, then by Mr. Ainsworth; we cannot tell "in whom that office is now vested."
 "A Subscriber"—"Dr. Syntax's Tour" was written by William Coombe, in 1812; in 1813, it reached the fourth edition. The "Tour" was originally contributed to the "Poetical Magazine" published by Ackermann.
 "A Subscriber," Dublin.—"Hints on Etiquette" (Longmans.)
 "A Young Aspirant"—Order Cobbett's "English Grammar" of any bookseller. Two volumes of the "London Journal" appeared; the contributions named are not in continuation. The educational works named may answer the purpose. An Act of Parliament will be necessary for the change of name.
 "A Reader"—New York.
 "J. P." Manchester.—The Pictures suggested have already been engraved.
 "Betsey Jane,"—Ineligible.
 "H. S. W." Burford.—Apply to Davidson, Water-street, Blackfriars, for the Cornel-a-pistou instruction book.
 "E. J." St. Helier's.—Mlle. Lind's engagement will extend through the present Opera Season.
 "Clericus, B."—We fear not.
 "X. Y. Z."—Say One Guinea per month.
 "S. D. C."—Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
 "L. F." Islington, is thanked; but, we have not room for the Lines.
 "Nemo."—We do not know.
 "D'Inverness" will find a Portrait of Mr. Dickens in No. 49 of our Journal.
 "An Artist" must excuse us. To describe the colours of pictures engraved in our Journal would occupy more space than we can spare.
 "A Constant Reader," Stockport.—The expense of having the Will copied depends on its length.
 "A Two Years' Subscriber at Boston."—The publication of the Panoramic View will be duly announced. We have not room for the second illustration.
 "The Merry Monarch."—We cannot give the details: our space is too precious.
 "Davies."—In "Arras," the accent is on the first syllable.
 "R."—We are not aware of the name and address our Correspondent seeks.
 "Clericus."—There would be no impropriety in having the whole arms, crest, and motto painted in the way proposed.
 "A Constant Reader."—An heiress, in heraldry, is a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue. The children of heiresses bear their mother's arms as a quartering, which is inherited by their descendants. If a person be the representative of an ancient family in the female line, he may obtain a Royal licence to assume its name. No one has a right to assume his mother's name, unless that lady was an heiress, and Royal permission has been obtained. In marshalling quartiers, the first is the shield of the earliest heiress.
 "A. E. L."—There is no West India Company. The West Indian regiments are the same as any other of the Queen's army.
 "A Constant Reader."—Clocks, or Dung Beetles, are not by any means the disgusting creatures you assume. By their keen powers of perception, they discover any nuisance the moment it is dropped, and, having repaired to the spot, they bury it for nourishment to their young. In this way, they become invaluable scavengers, deserving our warmest protection, instead of the destruction you desire.
 "D. H." Stoke Newington.—Declined.
 "J. P."—We do not know Mr. Wilderspin's address.
 "J. I. K." Limerick.—Apply to Knight, Foster-lane; or, Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross.
 "C. H. W." Birmingham.—Masculine.
 "A Country Subscriber."—Erasmus Wilson on Skin Diseases.
 "A Subscriber."—Where money is found hidden in the earth, or any private place, and the owner or person who deposited it is unknown, the property becomes vested in the Sovereign, by virtue of his prerogative.
 "J. T. H."—Apply at the Drawing Academy, 1, Banner-street, St. Luke's.
 "A Subscriber," Athlone is thanked.

THE ASSASSINATION OF DON MANUEL RODRIGUEZ.—A Correspondent, who gives his name and address, makes some strictures upon a brief account in last week's paper of the assassination of Don Manuel Rodriguez. Our Correspondent states that the assassination took place at Monte Video, not at Buenos Ayres, and argues that, therefore, it could not have been at the instigation of Rosas, as was stated. We can only repeat that the paper whence we took the statement mentioned that such a report prevailed, and we do not see that the explanation of our Correspondent entirely invalidates the rumour; but, as our Correspondent seems to speak with some knowledge of the country, we are happy to accept his explanation of Rosas. We gave no opinion upon the subject, and therefore could not have intended any "misrepresentation," but merely noticed the statement as we found it.
 "J. W." Ryde.—A Correspondent is thanked for his sensible letter on Etymology. In our derivation of the word "story," storm is a misprint for stow.
 "X. Y. Z." Burton.—Yes.
 "Charlotte."—The Institution does not grant annuities.
 "R. S. D." Canterbury.—Write to Mr. Wilson, Royal Exchange.
 "Pyton."—In the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
 "T. J. P." Birmingham, should address his inquiry to Sir John Richardson.

** Our Illustrations from Pictures in the Royal Academy and Water-Colour Society Exhibitions will be resumed next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847.

In the temporary suspension of public business during the holidays, the subject of interest, and, we are rejoiced to say, of congratulation, has been the weather. From all parts of the country the accounts are most favourable; vegetation of all kinds is luxuriant, and the cold, ungenial weather in the early part of the month has been rather beneficial than otherwise. After her chilly frown, Nature has put on her brightest smile, and everything is reviving under its influence. The Funds are firmer, business better, and corn falling; unexpected hoards of grain have been tempted out by the high prices—some, it is said, of fifteen years' accumulation! And, as extreme avarice generally overreaches itself, the "samples," in this case, appear to have been almost worthless. But, taken altogether, the change in the aspect of affairs is cheering. Similar statements arrive from the Continent, and, at present, there is every prospect of a year of abundance. Heaven send it! A short harvest would bring consequences that scarcely bear contemplation.

Political intelligence is limited to election rumours; members are seeking constituencies, or constituencies are seeking them; Mr. Disraeli has forsaken Shrewsbury, and addresses the electors of Bucks, "ambitioning," as the Americans say, a county. Sir G. Grey, the Home Secretary, quits Devonport, and comes in for Northumberland; and other changes there are flying abroad. Lord Ashley is making an attempt to get in for Bath, though the ground is held by Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan; how a constituency who have for so long had "ginger hot in the mouth," in the radicalism and piquant audacities of Mr. Roebuck, will be satisfied to fall back on the "progressive conservatism," and amiable philanthropy of Lord Ashley, remains to be seen; but, in truth, parties are in strange confusion, and the grievous want of "a cry" still continues. No party seems able to anticipate what the election will produce; will the next Parliament have a Whig majority? Will it be one of moderate men, who on the "good deal to be said on both sides" principle, would support a mixed Ministry, with Graham and Lord Lincoln, and Sydney Herbert, by the side of Lord

John Russell? What does Sir Robert Peel think of the state of things? It is said he is not anxious to return to power; yet we have an inward conviction that he will be again in office. These are questions waiting "on the forehead of the time to come" for solution, and, for all practical purposes, the Conservatives appear to be in advance of the Whigs. They have at present the forbearance of all parties in consideration of their difficulties; they govern in a political armistice, with the white flag hung out over Downing-street; but parties will be wonderfully emboldened by a good harvest and an election, and next year it may be expected that hostilities will recommence.

OUR COMEDY WRITERS should go to Spain; the Court scandals and intrigues that furnished such matter to our Congreves and Wycherlies, are there flourishing in full blossom. A young Queen freed from control, and delighting in bull-fighting, hunting, and balls; a husband, who sulks, and is devout, and is too stupid for anything but contradiction to all that is proposed to him; a military favourite, who carves true-love knots on the trees in the gardens of Aranjuez; a Ministry, compelled to get a divorce for the Sovereign their predecessors married, and called the affair an "auspicious event," or be dismissed: here is "matter for a May morning," indeed! There is much that is mournful, too, amid the Royal and Ministerial perplexities. It is evident that Isabella was kept under duress till that step was taken it is all but impossible to retract; and now, perhaps, the more deeply she commits herself in the sudden liberty she knows not how to use, the better it will be for the purpose of the heartless old plotter by whom she was sacrificed. It is degrading to Frenchmen and Spaniards to see their nations played with for the mere advancement of Louis Philippe's family. There is some risk of Royalty being endangered by it both in France and Spain; but at present, if the object of the King of the French is to allow Isabella to run herself into discredit, that he may have the opportunity of an "intervention," his wish seems likely to be satisfied; the absence of Christina, who alone could control her, seems but a part of the scheme; in ordinary life, the whole affair would have subjected the actors to prosecution and infamy; but there is another code of morals for Kings and Ministers; and, lax as this is, Louis Philippe has stretched it to the utmost.

THE WEATHER.

The weather which has been experienced during the past week has been very fine indeed; the extraordinary fine weather of this and the two preceding weeks has caused a very great improvement in the appearance of the growing crops, and in vegetation generally. The following are some particulars of every day:—Friday was a fine day, the sky was principally cloudless, the wind was from the W.S.W.; the lowest thermometrical reading on grass was 36°, and the average temperature of the day was 60°. Saturday was a fine day, the sky was principally covered by cloud till 5 P.M., after which time it was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the lowest reading of the thermometer on grass was 41°; and the average temperature of the day was 63°. Sunday was an extraordinarily fine day; there were a few small portions of cirri scattered about the sky; the wind was from the W.S.W.; the lowest reading on grass was 44°; the temperature of the air at 7h., A.M., was 68°—this increased to 86° by 2h., P.M., a point higher than has occurred in May for many years; the reading exceeded 85° for three hours, as shown by four different thermometers, whose readings have been compared with standard instruments, and known to be correct. This great heat for May did not decline rapidly; at 7h., P.M., the reading was 77°, and the lowest reading, during the following night, was 62°; so that both the day and night were remarkably warm. The average temperature of Sunday, M.Y. 23rd was 70°. Monday was a fine day, with a nearly cloudless sky; the wind was from the S. and S.W.; the lowest reading of a thermometer on grass was 53°; and the average temperature of the day was 62°. A shower of rain fell in the evening. Tuesday was a fine day, the sky was nearly cloudless during the day, and the night following was cloudless; the wind was W.; the lowest reading on grass was 37°; the average temperature of the day was 57°. Wednesday was a fine day; a few light clouds were scattered over the sky, but to no numerical extent; the wind was from the W.; the lowest reading on grass was 29°; and the average temperature of the day was 57°. Thursday was a very fine and hot day; the wind was from the S. and S.W.; the sun was frequently hidden by large clouds of the cumuli and cumul-strata character; the temperature in the morning was low, being, on grass, as low as 29°; on flax, 24°; and the temperature of the air was 40°; this increased to 77° during the day, being an increase of 37° within a few hours. The average temperature of the day was 58°. The average temperature of the week was 63°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday,	May 21,	the highest during the day was 76 deg., and the lowest was 45 deg.
Saturday,	May 22	77
Sunday,	May 23	86
Monday,	May 24	70
Tuesday,	May 25	69
Wednesday,	May 26	74
Thursday,	May 27	77

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT CLAREMONT.

Last Saturday, her Majesty and Prince Albert went to Claremont. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service on Sunday, at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Monday being her Majesty's birthday, a serenade was performed at seven o'clock in the morning, at Claremont, by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of M. C. Boose. The Royal circle at breakfast consisted of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice walked and rode out in the Park.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal Family returned to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel, with his company at dinner on that evening, in Willis's Rooms. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with her presence on Tuesday evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, also honoured the performance with their presence. Prince Albert came to the theatre in the course of the evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the fancy bazaar in the Regent's Park Barracks with a visit on Wednesday. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Miss Dawson, afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Queen had a dinner party in the Princess Alice walked and rode out in the Park.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Thursday being fixed for the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, there were the usual rejoicings in the metropolis. The bells of the churches were rung, and the Park and Tower guns were fired.

In the evening her Majesty's tradesmen dined together, and their houses were illuminated.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace.

The morning being beautifully fine, an immense crowd of respectably-dressed persons assembled in the Park, and when the Royal procession passed, the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort were long and loudly cheered.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the great officers of State and the household, and those having the privilege of the entrée, arrived at the Palace shortly after one o'clock.

The "flank" companies of the Household Troops, were inspected in the morning in St. James's Park, on the parade at the back of the Horse Guards.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The Queen's actual birthday, on Monday, was observed in the metropolis with the usual outward demonstrations of rejoicing. Her Majesty on Monday completed her twenty-eighth year. A number of the nobility and gentry called and left their names at Buckingham Palace.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO CAMBRIDGE.—It is expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will arrive at Cambridge at an early hour on Monday, the 5th of July, and will remain till Wednesday afternoon. It is believed that the Duke of Wellington will likewise honour with his presence the august ceremony of the Installation.

FIRE AT STEPNEY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the rope-grounds and premises at Stepney, belonging to Mr. Marnes and Mr. Gray, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings adjoining the fair, the confusion was dreadful, and two drinking booths were pulled down and demolished. Mr. Marquard, superintendent of the K division, was severely scorched. The loss is estimated at several thousand pounds. The mat warehouses, sheds, and machinery in both places were consumed, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Marnes was destroyed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

May 22.

This being the last day of term, a Congregation was held, when the following degrees were conferred:—

D.C.L.—The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie, Fellow of All Souls' College.

M.A.—W. Scholey, St. John's College; D. B. Barthelot, Corpus College.

Grand Compounds.—Rev. M. Buckland, Corpus College; G. A. Alston, Wadham College; J. C. Andrews (Fellow), Lincoln College; A. E. Dryden, Trinity College; T. F. Maitland, Christ Church; H. W. Hoskins, Balliol College; Rev. H. E. Heaton (Scholar), Jesus College.

B.A.—J. Orr, Oriel College, Grand Compounder; F. Walker, Worcester College; R. H. Withy and E. Field, Exeter College; W. H. Thackwell, G. S. Whitlock (Scholars), and J. W. Hull, Brasenose College; C. D. Ross (Scholar), W. W. Walter, T. W. Hartshorne, E. Pinder, A. Orlebar, and A. Povah, Wadham College; J. Maynard, Pembroke College; W. Seller (scholar), Balliol College; W. H. Milman, M. Haggard, J. Y. Seagrave (Students), J. E. Phillips, Christ Church; W. U. Heygate, B. D. Compton, W. C. Stapylton, and R. H. King (Postmasters), Merton College; F. Meyrick (Scholar), G. Watson, Trinity College; W. H. Davey, E. M. Chapman, Lincoln College; F. Chalker, Corpus College; J. A. Cree (Scholar), C. Shebbeare, J. Baker, P. Bland, J. Waldy, University College; W. H. Hitchens, G. F. Tamplin, St. John's College; H. Morgan, Jesus College; J. A. L. Campbell, Oriel College.

Yesterday Mr. C. W. Boase, Commoner of Exeter College, was elected a Scholar of the same College.

May 26.

In a Convocation held this day, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the Rev. H. Binney, M.A., Scholar of Worcester; and the Rev. G. G. Perry, M.A., and Fellow of Lincoln College, were nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to be Masters of the Schools for the year 1847-48.

In a Congregation held at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—</p

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House resumed its sittings to-day.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY.—A long discussion took place relative to the mode of appointing the committee to inquire into the proceedings which have taken place with respect to the Birmingham and Oxford Railway; and it was eventually understood that the committee should be nominated on Monday next.

THE FIRE AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—Lord PORTMAN moved for an address to the Crown for a return of the sums collected under the authority of the Queen's letter, for the sufferers by the late fire at Newfoundland.—The motion was agreed to.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House of Commons met again to-day at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.—Capt. Burke took the oaths and his seat for Galway, in the room of Mr. T. B. Martin, deceased.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed: the Caledonian and Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railways Amalgamation Bill; the Great Northern Railway (Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Albans' Branch) Bill; and the Llwyn Valley Railway Extension Bill.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—Mr. C. BERKELEY gave notice that on Monday he should ask a question relating to the removal of the Wellington Statue. (A laugh.)

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that on Monday next, he should move that the Lords' amendments on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill have precedence before other business. If they were disposed of early, he should then move the consideration of the Lords' amendments to some other Irish Bills. On Thursday he should proceed with the Prisons Bill, and on Friday with the Loan Discount Bill.

REDUCTION OF LABOURERS IN IRELAND.—In answer to a question by Lord G. BENTINCK, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, from the accounts he had received from Ireland, dated the 25th inst., he was able to inform the House that a great reduction had been made in the number of labourers employed on public works in that country.

DIRECT TAXATION.—On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. EWART moved that it was expedient that a more direct system of taxation on property should (as far as possible) be substituted for the indirect system (by Customs and Excise Duties) now in use. That such a change would, by removing restrictions caused by the Excise, encourage trade and the free application of science to trade. The honourable gentleman proceeded at great length to show the advantages which would result by the change which he proposed, and entered into a great many details in support of his argument.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to enter into the question, on the ground that it would be his duty, in the next Session, to bring forward the Income Tax, which would afford the House the opportunity of considering the whole subject of direct taxation.—Some discussion ensued, and, ultimately, Mr. Ewart withdrew his motion.

The House then went into Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates. A vote of £77,306 was agreed to for the service of the Mint; also, £17,000 for the charges of the Railway Commission.

The remainder of the night was occupied in the consideration of the Miscellaneous Estimates.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND ON THE DEATH OF O'CONNELL

The Repeal Association met on Wednesday, and agreed to the following address:

"Fellow-countrymen.—O'Connell is no more! The animating spirit of Ireland has passed away. The light of the nations is extinguished."

"Weep, and wail, and let your grief be without limit, O children of Ireland; for the cup of your affliction is full, and the extent of your suffering without measure. The pride of your hearts has been stricken down—the bright one of Erin is removed—the Liberator of our country has departed."

"With a season of sorrow it has pleased the Almighty to afflict us to the uttermost—pestilence and famine blight our people. In a foreign country, far away from his own loved native land, low lies the champion of Ireland's liberties."

"Oh, well may we mourn him, for the whole human race deplores his loss, and the gloom of our bereavement afflicts the world."

"Fellow countrymen, how shall we best prove that we loved him whilst living, or mourn for him when dead? By reverencing his principles—by obeying his dictates—by pursuing the same noble objects in the peaceful steps he trod."

"In one sense, in the true sense, O'Connell is not dead! Men like unto him can never die—all that was mortal has passed away, but the immortal part remains. His spirit, fellow countrymen, abides with you. His moral teachings are spread for ever through you, and through the universe. No time can extinguish the lessons of his wisdom."

"For ourselves, associated as we were here by him, our purpose is determined to stand by his principles, and to abide by his doctrines and by them alone. This is our fixed and unalterable resolve."

"Throughout the wide world a mighty void is felt—who shall fill it up? What nation, what people, has not lost a benefactor? Our country has lost its guide and leader. Oh, let that country still be directed by his wisdom, and be marshalled beneath his standard."

"His paths were the paths of peace. He walked in the ways of the law and of order. Remember, still remember the motto of his Association, the moral of his wisdom and experience—'The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy.'

"By his long and faithful services—by the noble example of his life—by the glory of his immortal name, we beseech, we implore you, fellow countrymen, never to from the principles, desert not the objects, nor abandon the doctrines of O'Connell. (Signed, by order)

"CORNELIUS M'LOUGHLEN,

"T. M. Ray, Secretary."

"Chairman of the Meeting."

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The St. Leger Stakes of 10 sovs each. Mile and three quarters.
Mr. S. L. Fox's Executor

(Templeman) 1

Mr. Brooke's Luminous

2

Ranthos, Comme-il-faut, and Wildboy also ran.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas. Three miles and a distance.

Mr. Disney's Burgundy, 4 yrs

(Holmes) 1

Lord Chesterfield's Game Lass filly, 3 yrs

2

Betting : 2 to 1 on Burgundy. Won easy by three lengths.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT IN DUBLIN.—The Earl of Clarendon arrived in Dublin on Wednesday, and was sworn into office in the accustomed form. The Earl of Clarendon then produced to the Lords Justices her Majesty's letter, authorising and commanding them to deliver the Sword of State to his Lordship; which being read by the Secretary of State, the Lords Justices delivered the Sword of State to the Earl of Clarendon accordingly; and invested him with the Collar and Insignia of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, as Grand Master thereof, and his Excellency thereupon took his seat covered, at the Council Board, as Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now believed that the dissolution of Parliament will take place at the end of June or beginning of July, and that the new Parliament will sit in the autumn.

CURIOS SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening, a man named Thomas Smith, a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Godding and Co., the brewers, in Belvidere-road, near the Charing Cross Suspension Bridge, jumped from the lion of artificial stone, on the top of the brewery, into a barge, and died before he could be conveyed to a surgeon. The unfortunate man was about thirty years of age, and has left a wife and three children. Just before he dropped from the pedestal, he exclaimed, "The Lord have mercy upon my soul." He had latterly displayed great eccentricity and absence of mind.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HOLLAND.

On Sunday last, a trial opening of the railway from the Hague to Rotterdam was made, and was entirely satisfactory. The great iron bridge near Scheidam and Delfshaven was crossed for the first time, and led to the conviction that its solidity and safety were all that could be wished. It was understood that the line would be opened to general traffic in a few days, probably in the beginning of next week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity Term commenced on Monday.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT.—In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Wednesday, a decision was given of some importance relative to letters of allotment. The case was that of Volland v. Fletcher. The action was originally brought by the allottee of ten shares in the "Birmingham, West Bromwich, and Walsall Junction Railway Company," to recover from the chairman of the managing committee the sum paid by way of deposit. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, and the letter of application and letter of allotment by the secretary having been tendered in evidence on the part of the plaintiff, it was objected on the part of the defendant that these documents were evidence of a contract, and required to be stamped. The learned Chief Baron, at the trial, thought the objection well founded, and directed a nonsuit to be entered, reserving leave, however, to the plaintiff to move to enter a verdict, if the Court should be of opinion that the documents tendered at the trial on the part of the plaintiff did not require a stamp. A rule having been obtained accordingly, argument was heard upon it on Wednesday, after which the Court decided that the payment of the deposit was an act; and if the letter of allotment was not a contract without the subsequent act of payment to a banker, the letter of allotment was not an agreement in writing requiring a stamp. Upon this ground the Court was of opinion that the objection made at the trial to the admissibility of the letter of allotment ought not to have prevailed, and directed the nonsuit to be set aside, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff for £19, the amount claimed.

POWERS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—In the same Court on Wednesday, a decision was given in the case, Chilton v. the Croydon Railway Company. The plaintiff, Mr. Chilton, who is a member of the bar, coming from Sydenham to London by the Croydon Railway, accidentally lost his ticket, and upon his arrival at the London-bridge terminus, is 3d., the fare of a first-class passenger from Croydon was demanded of him. Mr. Chilton offered to pay 1s., the first-class fare from Sydenham, the station at which he joined the train, but declined to pay

the fare from Croydon, upon which he was taken into custody by the company's servants, and conveyed to the station-house, and upon finding bail was liberated. The present action was therupon brought, and the company pleaded not guilty, and a special plea of justification, founded on a by-law of the company. The special plea was demurred to, and this Court, on demur, held that the by-law was not an answer to the action. The parties then went down to trial on the issue raised by the plea of not guilty. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at the London sittings after Easter term, and a verdict found for the plaintiff, damages £500. Mr. Matthew Hill, on Wednesday, moved for a rule for a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive. There was no pretence for saying that any offence or indignity was intended to Mr. Chilton personally. The officers of the company acted under a by-law, supposed to have been valid until this action was brought; and unless that by-law could be enforced by arrest it was a dead letter. The Chief Baron reminded the Learned Counsel that there was no evidence at the trial of any by-law. Baron Alderson suggested an apology, but Sir F. Thesiger respectfully declined. The trial was the proper time for an apology. After a verdict he did not think that such a course ought to have been suggested by the Court, nor that it could be acquiesced in by the plaintiff. The Court granted a rule nisi to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages. Mr. Baron Platt, however, dissented, and gave his opinion that there was no ground for a rule.

POLICE.

JOSEPH ADY'S FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Peter Laurie stated to the Lord Mayor at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Monday, that he had just received from Holland the following letter, relating to that indefatigable nuisance to society, Joseph Ady, the Quaker. The correspondence of Ady now extended to all parts of the world, and, as the British law could not touch him (a defect certainly disgraceful to the statute book), his impositions were altogether without bounds:

To Sir Peter Laurie, Deputy Lord Mayor of London.—My Lord,—I have received a letter from Sir Joseph Ady, of London, of which I do myself the honour to send you a copy here, because your name is found at the head of it. I have you to thank it ill that I am so bold as to address you, and ask you to be so kind as to inform me, as regards the widow of my late father, Gerard Cornelius Vladaracken, first, whether it is requisite necessary that I myself, or somebody authorised by me, should go to London in order to fetch personally the sum on £1000 and upwards, awarded by my late father, or whether I can trust the providing of it, without any obstacle or large costs, to Sir Joseph Ady, the author of the enclosed note, who is unknown to me.

Second.—What documents are demanded, in the last-mentioned case; and Third.—Whether you, Sir, the Deputy Lord Mayor, will be so kind as to tell me when it was possible, for what reason, and by what person, the sum of £1000 was given or bequeathed to my late father.

I feel great interest in making these inquiries in order that I may return my thanks, if possible, where they are so justly due.

Sir Peter Laurie, Deputy Lord Mayor of London.—Sir Joseph Ady's communication:

Sir Peter Laurie, Deputy Lord Mayor of London.

The undersigned is able to inform you of something considerably to your advantage (value £1000 and upwards), on receipt of twenty shillings, by order on Whitechapel post-office, as an equivalent for his trouble and costs generally, which money you or your legatees will lose unless immediate attention is paid thereto, and should you find any difficulty, the agent respectively will frank you from all expense, except postage, which you must pay both ways.

Respectfully yours, G. C. VAN VLADERACKEN.

No. 5, York-street, Charlotta-street, quarter-of-a-mile from Whitechapel Church, London. May 8.

The reading of these documents caused some laughter in the justice-room.

The Lord Mayor: I have been just considering the propriety of Mr. Ady to the Court of Requests for twopence, which I have been charged for a communication of his to me, and I think I shall try the case with him. I apprehend that his success must be considerable, or he could not so pertinaciously adhere to his old plan.

Sir Peter Laurie: I cannot help repeating that it is a disgrace to the laws of this country that there exists no remedy for such an abuse as this. Ady now sends round his letters to all countries, with the head of "Prince" lithographed at the top, as a security for the genuineness of the article.

The Lord Mayor: The decisions of the courts of law show us that the only remedy appears to be in the newspapers, to which I am constantly obliged to appeal, when urgently pressed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a moderate scale and the show of samples of that article here to day was small nevertheless, owing to the prevailing fine weather for the growing crops, and the absence of the principal dealers, the trade was excessively dull, and, to have effected sales, a decline of fully 6s per quarter must have been submitted to in the quotations. In foreign wheat scarcely a transaction was reported, and large parcels were offering at an abatement in value from 6s to 6s per quarter.

As respects spring corn, we may state, generally, that the supplies were very moderate, yet the trade was very depressed, and, in the few transactions concluded, the rates declined to 2s to 2s per quarter. Flour and Indian corn were offering on easier terms.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 3960; barley, 1110; malt, 4740; oats, 400. Irish: Wheat, 500; barley, 110; malt, 400; oats, 610. Foreign: Wheat, 9280; barley, 5030; malt, 12,270. Flour, 5290 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 8s to 10s; white, 6s to 10s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 6s to 7s; grinding barley, 5s to 5s; distilling, 5s to 5s; malting ditto, 6s to 6s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s to 7s; brown, 7s to 7s; Kingston and Ware, 7s to 7s; Chevalier, 8s to 8s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 7s to 7s; tick beans, new, 5s to 5s; dittos, old, 5s to 5s; grey peas, 5s to 6s; maple, 6s to 6s; white, 5s to 5s; hollers, 6s to 6s; Town-made flour, 7s to 8s; Suffolk, 6s to 7s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 6s to 7s per 260lbs. Foreign.—Danzig red wheat, 5s to 5s; white, 5s to 5s; black, 5s to 5s; oats, 5s to 5s; beans, 5s to 5s; peats, 5s to 5s per quarter. Flour, American, 4s to 5s per barrel; Baltic, 5s to 5s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—In all articles, so little business is doing that prices remain nominally unaltered.

Linenseed, English, sowing, 5s to 5s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 5s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 5s.

Hempseed, 3s to 3s; mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 10s. Tares, 7s 9d to 7s 10d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 per 100 lbs; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £7 12s per ton. Canary, 6s to 6s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; grey peas, 5s to 6s; maple, 5s to 6s; white, 5s to 5s; hollers, 6s to 6s; Town-made flour, 7s to 8s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheatbread in the Metropolis are from 12d to 12½d; of household ditto, 10d to 11d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 9s 10d; barley, 5s 10d; oats, 3s 4d; rye, 6s 7d; beans, 5s 8d; peats, 6s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 8s 10d; barley, 5s 11d; oats, 3s 6d; rye, 6s 7d; beans, 5s 10d; peats, 6s 1d.

Tea.—This article continues heavy, yet, in most instances, last week's prices are supported.

Coffee.—There is a full average business doing in this market, at very full prices.

Rice.—All kinds are a heavy inquiry, and quite 10 per cent. lower than last advised. Foreign beef has declined quite 2s per cwt. with a heavy demand. English beef is dull, at 5s to 5s per firkin for Dorset, and 9s 6d to 12s 6d per dozen lbs for fresh. The transactions in bacon are on a very limited scale, but, owing to the short supplies, holders are not disposed to give way in price. In all other kinds of provisions, we have no alteration to report.

Tallow.—This market is very steady, and the quotations are a trifle higher. The price, on the spot, is 4s 6d to 4s 8d per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Although a few reports have come to hand this week complaining of the fly, our accounts from the plantations, generally speaking, are very favourable. Such has been the progress of the bine, that, in some parts of Kent and Sussex,

GRAND MILITARY BAZAAR AT THE REGENT'S PARK BARRACKS FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

THIS benevolent aid to the funds for the relief of the Distressed Irish originated with the leaders of the *haute ton*; and the results are characterised by the tasteful elegance of the contributions, probably, beyond that displayed on any similar occasion within our recollection.

The site of the Bazaar, the Regent's Park Barracks, in Albany-street, was excellently chosen presenting, as it does, the most spacious facilities for a display on a grand scale. When thrown open, on Wednesday morning, the Riding School presented very beautiful appearance. The walls were covered with military trophies, including banners, shields bearing coats of arms, helmets, swords, pistols, &c. The front of each stall was tastefully festooned with red and white drapery, the names of the ladies presiding being emblazoned in silver letters. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester's stall faced the entrance, and occupied nearly twenty feet in length. It was richly furnished with the choicest articles, and presided over by the Ladies in Waiting to her Royal Highness. The Marchioness of Londonderry, as the wife of the Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, held a stall which extended completely across the northern end of the school. At the opposite end of the building was the Viscountess Combermere's stall, no less remarkable for its rich display of articles of taste and vertu. The other noble Ladies holding stalls were the Marchioness of Clancarla, who sold in conjunction with the Countess Granville and Lady Beauvale; the Marchioness of Ailesbury, who was leagued with the Countess of Wilton and the Countess of Jersey; the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe and Lady Marian Alford; the Countess of Brownlow and Mrs. Mountjoy Martyn; the Countess of St. Germans and the Countess of Longford; the Countess of Shannon and the Countess of Desart; and the Countess of Limerick and Lady Guernsey. In addition to the above, there was a "fairy stall," devoted to the sale of the smaller class of articles. This was presided over by a fair bevy of young scions of the aristocracy. Among them were one of the lovely daughters of the Duchess of Sutherland, two daughters of the Countess of Kinoul, and the Baroness Brunnow's youngest child.

It being understood that her Majesty would visit the Bazaar on Wednesday morning, the several ladies were at their posts at a very early hour. At half-past ten o'clock a captain's guard, consisting of fifty men, formed on the parade opposite to the entrance to the barracks. The bands of the



THE ROYAL STALL.

articles at every stand; not forgetting the Juvenile Stall, which, indeed, came in for a more than full share of Royal patronage.

The Royal party left at a few minutes before twelve o'clock, saluted, as on their arrival, by the guard of honour.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester very shortly followed her Majesty, each loaded with purchases.

The Bazaar was now opened to the general public, and the whole area was speedily filled with fashionable company, including the chief of the Foreign Ministers and all the leading members of the aristocracy. From this period up to five o'clock, the Bazaar continued crowded.

The Duchess of Sutherland was the fortunate winner of a magnificent burl box, presented by Mr. Hesketh, and priced at forty guineas, which was raffled for during the afternoon—the Lady Augusta Hay, the beautiful daughter of the Countess of Kinoul, presiding at the wheel. Her Grace, it should be stated, was a very large purchaser at the various stalls during the morning.

The receipts for admission at the doors, during the day, considerably exceeded £1000.

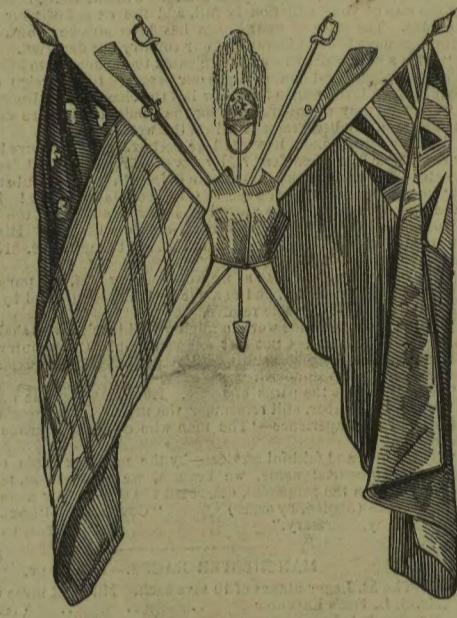
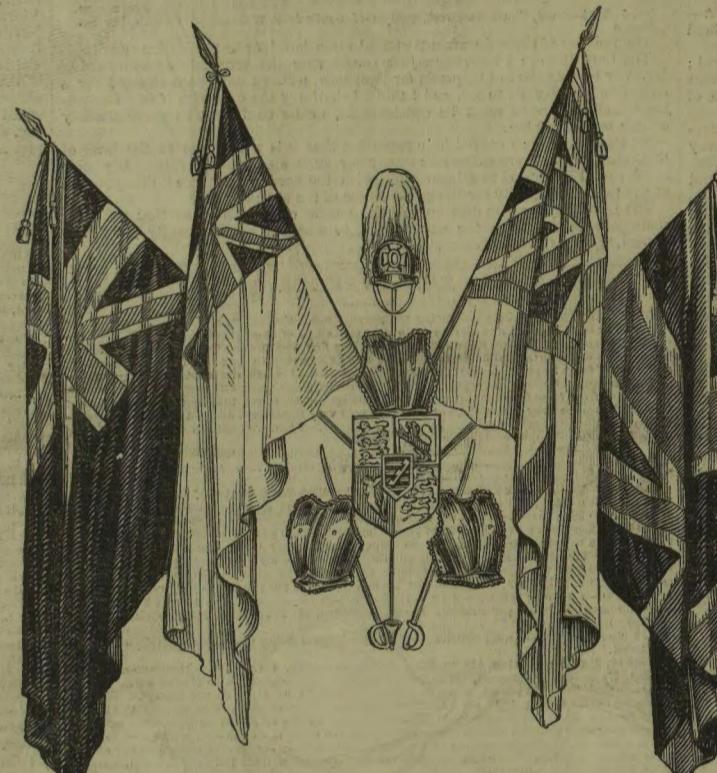
The Duke of Devonshire sent a superb collection of fruit and flowers from Chatsworth and Chiswick, all of which were eagerly purchased very early in the day. There were many less aristocratic, but not less liberal contributors to the Bazaar. In the floral department, Mrs. Lucas, of the Grand-row, Covent-garden, forwarded a collection of baskets of flowers, which were much admired.

Messrs. Hodgson, the tobacconists, contributed 100 lbs. of cigars: Madame Metayer, of Conduit-street, gave a me rich fancy *materiel* for ladies' dresses; and others, which our space does not allow us to particularise, were equally generous in their contributions.

The Bazaar closed at five o'clock, and was reopened yesterday, and throughout to-day, at ten, the price of admission being fixed at 2s. 6d.

At the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe's stall, were some clever sketches in water-colour, by Mr. Condé, and his son, Mr. N. M. Condé, of Plymouth.

Among the contributions we must not omit to notice a collection of "Irish Knitting Patterns," by Miss Lambert, whose



three regiments of household cavalry took up their station at the same time opposite the entrance to the school.

At a few minutes before eleven o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, attended by their respective suites, drove into the barrack-yard, under a salute from the guard of honour; and alighted at the entrance of the Riding School, where they were received by the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, and conducted within the building.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, arrived precisely at ten minutes past eleven. The Royal party were saluted by the guard on entering the barrack-yard; and, as the carriages passed to the Riding School entrance, the three bands before alluded to simultaneously played the National Anthem.

On alighting from her carriage, the Queen was received by the Marquis of Londonderry and the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee. Her Majesty, on entering the Bazaar, appeared very much struck with the taste displayed in its arrangement.

The first stall visited by the Queen was that held by the Marchioness of Ailesbury, jointly with the Countess of Wilton, and the Countess of Jersey. The Royal party, after making several purchases here, passed to the colossal stand held by the Marchioness of Londonderry, who was assisted in her arduous duties by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Viscountess Dungannon, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Viscountess Seaham, and the Lady Alexandra Vane. Her Majesty purchased very largely of the noble Marchioness, and complimented her Ladyship on the magnificent stock over which she presided. Two of the most interesting stands in the Bazaar were those of the Viscountess Combermere and Mrs. Mountjoy Martyn, the former of which was rich in works of art, many of them being productions of the noble Viscountess herself; and the latter abounding in articles of taste and vertu of the richest character. The Queen paid a lengthened visit to each of these ladies, and purchased largely of both. From Mrs. Martyn, her Majesty bought a statuette of the Duke of Wellington, executed and presented by Count D'Orsay; and the Viscountess Combermere sold to the Queen various articles, including a collection of her Ladyship's own sketches.

Her Majesty remained in the Bazaar very nearly an hour, during which period she purchased some one or more

books on Needlework enjoy such extensive popularity. Of these "Irish Patterns" 500 copies have been received: which, if sold, will realise to the Bazaar Fund the sum of £50.

THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-WEIMAR.—Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, arrived in London on Monday from the Hague, and went direct to Marlborough House.

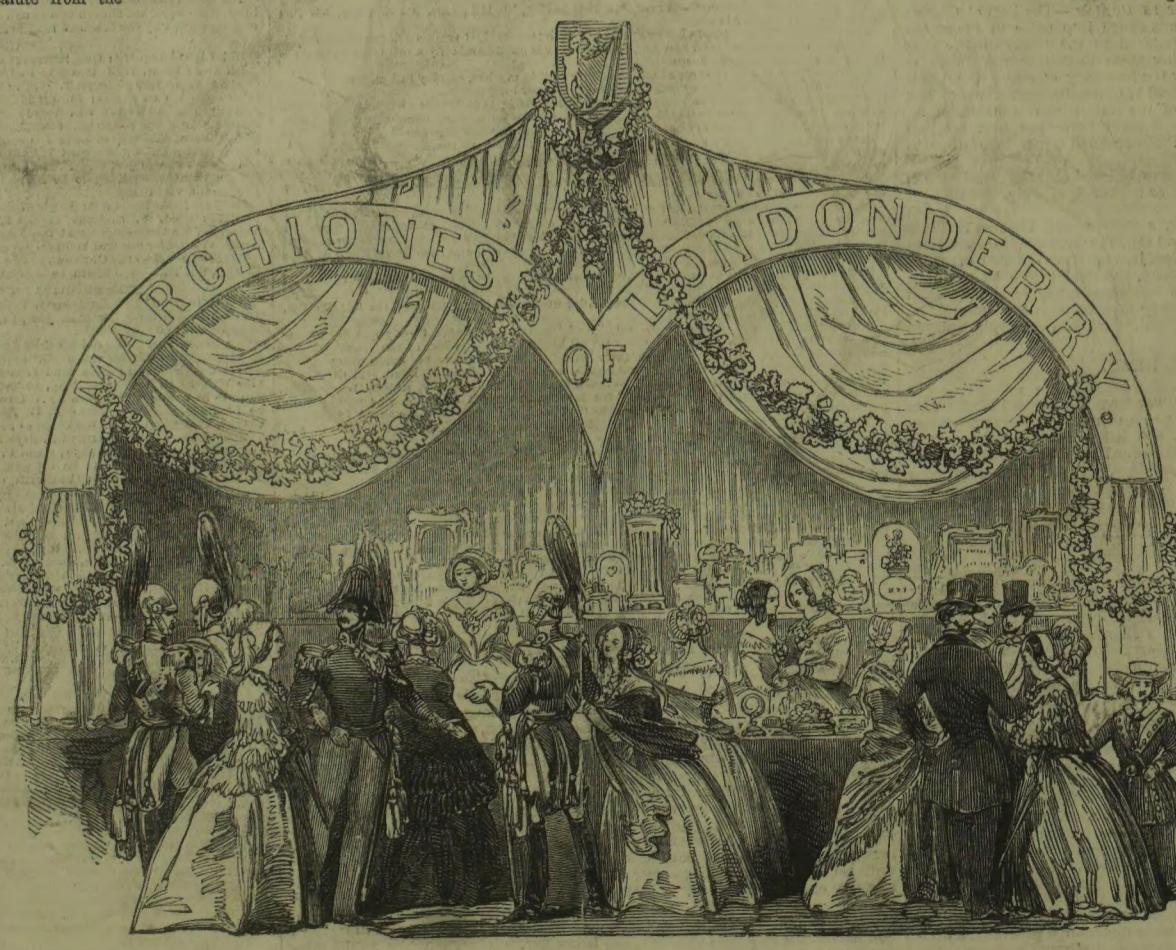
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington returned to Apsley House on Tuesday afternoon from Stratfield-say, Hants, where the noble and gallant Duke had been surrounded by a select party. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, and Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley came to town the same day.

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Frederick and Lady Thesiger entertained Sir Robert and Lady Peel and a large party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Bryanston-square.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—In our latest impression last week, we announced the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine, the second son of the Emperor of Russia. His Highness on Wednesday, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, and Admiral Lutke, proceeded to Gloucester House, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. His Imperial Highness afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, and the Princess Sophia at Kensington Palace. The Grand Duke subsequently paid a visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House. His Imperial Highness was received by the noble and gallant Duke, in the entrance hall of the mansion, and conducted through the various apartments, including the Waterloo gallery, &c. The Duke of Wellington was attired in full military costume to receive his illustrious visitor. On Thursday morning his Imperial Highness witnessed the inspection of troops in St. James's Park.

RETURN OF THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have returned from Paris. We understand that his Excellency purposed to resume his duties at Paris by the 20th of the ensuing month.

MR. AND MRS. HUDSON'S DINNER PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson gave a grand dinner on Saturday last at their town residence, Albert-gate, to the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Rosse, Sir John and Lady Shelley, Dowager Lady Feversham, Sir Charles and Lady Cecilia Des Voeux, Sir John Yardle Buller, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Phipps, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, &c., &c.



THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S STALL.



TO THE MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.—A DESIGN BY WILLIAM HARVEY

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.

"About an hour and a half after sunset on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1847," says a letter which gives a vivid and affecting account of the closing scene of a life unexampled for its activity and achievements, "O'Connell expired, at the Hotel Feder, in the city of Genoa, on his way to Rome," it being the last wish of the great Champion and Emancipator of the Catholics from their civil disabilities, to meet the spiritual head of his Church, in the person of Pius IX., a man little less remarkable than O'Connell himself; but the pilgrimage was interrupted by death, and another is added to the list of illustrious men who, with failing health and broken spirits, have sought the skies of Italy in quest of health, to find only—a grave. We have elsewhere endeavoured to express our views of his acts, and his qualities; a brief memoir is all we can attempt here, as a record of the facts and events of his life; the history of O'Connell is the history of an age—of two generations—a struggle of nearly half a century in duration: it will yet have its volumes and its chroniclers, adverse and otherwise; we must confine ourselves to the salient points of his career.

No more authentic account of the birth and education of O'Connell can be given than that contained in the Memoirs recently published by his son, John O'Connell, from which we shall make a few extracts. According to this biography:—

"Daniel O'Connell was born in 1774, at Carhen, situate about a mile from the present post-town of Cahirciveen, at the head of the harbour of Valentia. His childhood and boyhood passed at this birth-place, with the exception of visits, sometimes of considerable length, to Darrynane, then the seat of his father's elder brother, Maurice O'Connell, who, being childless, adopted his nephews, Daniel and Maurice, and took, in a great measure, the charge of their education upon himself."

The sketch proceeds to say:—"A poor old hedge schoolmaster, by name David Mahony, may be given to fame as the first who taught Daniel O'Connell his letters. At the age of thirteen Mr. O'Connell and his brother Maurice, a year younger than himself, were sent to the school of the Rev. Mr. Harrington, a Catholic clergyman, at a place called Redington, in the Long Island, two miles from Cove—the first school publicly opened and held by a Catholic priest since the penal laws."

"At the expiration of a year the two brothers were removed from this school by their uncle Maurice, in order to be sent to the Continent, to pursue their studies at greater advantage; for this purpose they were embarked in a brig bound to London, the captain of which was to land them at Dover, whence they were to take the packet to Ostend. The tide being out at Dover when the vessel arrived, those passengers who were in haste to land had to do so through the surf on the open beach; and Mr. O'Connell's first acquaintance with England was marked by a ducking in the surf, the boat having capsized, through some mismanagement in beaching her."

"An opportunity offering in a few days, the party proceeded to Ostend, and thence, by treyschut and diligence, to Liege, where, however, a disappointment awaited them. Mr. O'Connell was found to have passed the age when boys could be admitted as students, and they had to retrace their steps as far as Louvain, there to await new instructions from home. The difference of disposition between the two boys was here strikingly shown; Maurice, the younger, naturally enough, availed himself of his six weeks unexpected holidays (the interchange of communication between them then abiding place and the remote shores of Kerry requiring that interval) to indulge in all a boy's vacation amusements; while, on the other hand, his brother, feeling no relish for idleness, attended class in one of the halls of Louvain as a volunteer, and with such assiduity, that, ere the arrival of letters from home, for which they were waiting, he had risen to a high place in a class of one hundred and twenty boys. Their uncle's new orders were, that they should go to St. Omer, whither, accordingly, they proceeded, and remained a year—viz., from early in the year 1791 till a similar period of 1792—when they were removed to the English College of Douay for some months. Mr. O'Connell soon rose to the first place in all the classes at St. Omer."

The following is an extract from a letter dated 1792, written by the Reverend Dr. Stapylton, President of the College of St. Omer, to Mr. Maurice O'Connell, giving his estimate of the characters and capacity of his two pupils respectively:—

"You desire to have my candid opinion respecting your nephews, and you very properly remark that no habit can be worse than that of the instructors of youth who seek to gratify the parents of those under their care by ascribing to them talents and qualities which they do not really possess. You add, that, being only the uncle of these young men, you can afford to hear the real truth respecting their abilities or deficiencies. It is not my habit to disguise the precise truth, in reply to such inquiries as yours. You shall, therefore, have my opinion with perfect candour. I begin with the younger—Maurice. His manner and demeanour are quite satisfactory. He is gentlemanly in his conduct, and much loved by his fellow-students. He is not deficient in abilities, but is idle and fond of amusement. I do not think he will answer for any laborious profession, but I will answer for it that he never will be guilty of anything discreditable. At least, such is my firm belief. With respect to the elder, Daniel, I have but one sentence to write about him, and that is, that I never was so much mistaken in my life as I shall be unless he be destined to make a remarkable figure in society."

At the time O'Connell was receiving his education at St. Omer and Douay, the French Revolution was at its height: England having formally condemned the excesses of that sanguinary time, Englishmen in France came under the ban of being "aristocrats," and were insulted and maltreated. It became prudent on their part to leave the country, blessed with principles of "fraternity," that sent to the guillotine all who were guilty of wealth and birth; O'Connell and his brother were, therefore, directed to return to England; and, after some anxious, and, to some extent, dangerous delay, they set out for Calais on the 21st of January, 1793, the very day the King was beheaded at Paris. They reached Calais on the 23rd, and sailed immediately for England, in the packet that brought over the intelligence of the King's death. The two youths had been compelled, for the safety of their lives, to wear the tri-coloured cockade; but the deeds done by those whose symbol it had become, they regarded with detestation; and, as the packet-boat passed out of the harbour, "Mr. O'Connell and his brother eagerly tore out of their caps the tri-colour cockade, which the common regard for personal safety rendered indispensable to be worn by every one in France; and, after trampling them under foot, flung them into the sea. This boyish outburst of natural execration of the horrors which had been committed under that emblem, procured them a few of those sonorous curses which only a Frenchman can give, from some fishermen rowing past at the moment, by whom the cockades were rescued from the waves, and placed in their hats with all becoming reverence."

The same vessel brought to England the two Sheareses, who a few years afterwards (1798) engaged in one of the wild insurrectionary movements of the period of the rebellion, and were executed. Their principles, the events of the time, and the fate of these misguided men, made a powerful impression on O'Connell; and from this time may be dated his aversion to all violence and bloodshed for any purpose whatever. The frightful excesses of the French Revolution and the Irish Rebellion filled him with horror, and reflection confirmed him in the belief that if there are great things to be struggled for, it is not by brute force and mutual destruction they can be accomplished. It was this he had to teach the Irish people, before his time wholly without a political organisation; the laws did not recognise the existence of a Catholic in Ireland; truth, justice, and common sense, all the first principles of the science of Government, were sacrificed to a "Protestant ascendancy" then only beginning to relax its oppressive grasp by modifications of the old Penal Laws. Before 1793 no Catholic could become a Barrister; a strange fact when we reflect that all the first principles of the English common law, and most of its forms and practice were founded and perfected by Catholics; the man who was destined to give the death blow to this system was one of the first of the proscribed creed ever called to the bar.

On the 30th of January, 1794, he entered Lincoln's Inn as a student. In Easter Term, 1796, he was admitted of the King's Inns, Dublin, as Daniel O'Connell; and, two years afterwards, namely, in Easter Term, 1798, he was called in due course to the Irish bar. From this time till he began to be publicly known a few years elapsed, during which he continued his reading and research with the same untiring industry that distinguished him throughout his life. His powers of working, and capability of undergoing fatigue that would have killed any other man, were extraordinary. Bodily strength and a good constitution are two of the elements of greatness no less important than mental power. It has been remarked how often judges and great lawyers live to extreme old age; but, in fact, they owe their rise in their profession, and are great lawyers and judges, precisely because the vigour of their minds is seconded by their physical stamina. The world sees only the winners in the race: it takes no note of the hundreds who die in the training, or break down ere half the course is run. Woe to the weakling who essays to lift the strong man's burden!

In England, a barrister generally devotes himself to one branch of the law, and a man who practises in equity may be worth nothing in a common law or criminal court. In Ireland, in O'Connell's day, this was not the case, and he became, by dint of hard work and practice, a good lawyer in every branch of the profession, and in more than one he was without an equal. He had all the qualities of a lawyer—quick apprehension, clearness, the power of analysis and arrangement, and that knowledge of men and things which to some minds seems to come intuitively, and enables them to penetrate motives by a glance. To these powers, and the learning which was their instrument, he possessed eloquence, humour, and imitative tact. He was a great "verdict winner" and a first-rate cross-examiner; those only who know the peculiar powers an Irish witness will sometimes display can appreciate what is required to meet them; but low, ignorant cunning is no match for acuteness armed and practised in the use of legal weapons. The class of men on which the Government relied for its evidence in criminal prosecutions was frequently the very worst, and O'Connell delighted in breaking down their testimony by making them convict themselves of all kinds of villainies; even Orange juries could not convict in the face of such exposures. In civil causes, particularly where intricate questions of property were concerned, he was equally successful. In the Memoir we have before quoted, reference is thus made to O'Connell's "way of life" at this period.

"In one of those entertaining sketches of the Irish bar, which, some two and twenty years ago, Mr. Shiel and Mr. William Henry Curran supplied to a London periodical, Mr. O'Connell's manner of life, in the time referred to by himself in the foregoing extract, is, if we may use the word, outlined with considerable vigour and effect. The silent and absorbed vigil for hours before the dawn; the dimly-lighted study; the sign of our salvation hanging pictured against the wall; the motionless form beneath it, with head bent over the voluminous law papers, scattered in profuse disorder around; the same hermit-like figure, a few hours

later, transformed into the bustling barrister, keeping contending attorneys at a run, to match his mountaineer rate of going, as he hurried to the courts; the third transformation, late in the afternoon, when the man of legal points, precedents, and abstruse arguments, would be found the merry, rollicking agitator, declaiming in a popular meeting, and now playing on the laughing faculties, and anon on the deepest and most powerful feelings and passions of his auditory, with a master-hand—as he assailed with ridicule the petty despots of the day, or depicted with terrible vividness the wrongs, the miseries, the oppressions, of Ireland and her people. Such were the leading features of Mr. Shiel's sketch, and they were true to nature."

As all mere memoirs must be compilations of facts from the authorities whom they appear to be best stated, we shall take a brief notice of the legal life of O'Connell from a certainly not partial witness, who on this point has done him justice, on the principle that "praise deserved no enemy should grudge." We quote the following from the *Morning Herald*:—

"From the outset of his career at the Irish bar, he took a popular part—for his first political act as a barrister was to append his name to the bar petition against the legislative union. About the year 1806, Mr. O'Connell first came into notice on his circuit, and in 1807, 8, 9, and 10, rose slowly, but surely, into business in the Four Courts of Dublin. In the year 1809 he was a leading, if not the most influential member of the Catholic Board, a society organised and disciplined by him into a species of minor Irish Parliament. In the conflicts of the delegates and the board with the Executive Government, he was one of the counsel engaged for the traversers, and his effort this occasion procured him augmented professional renown, and increased political consideration and popularity. From this period till Easter Term in 1813, he steadily and daily rose in public favour as a professional man, and in the July of that year, in the sittings after Trinity Term, obtained and merited the renown of a great advocate, for his defence of Magee, then proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, for the publication of a libel on the Administration of the Duke of Richmond. In his trial, Mr. O'Connell vigorously grappled with the Attorney General Saurin, one of the soundest and ablest lawyers ever produced in any country, and if he did not procure the acquittal of his client, he at least established his own professional fame on the most solid foundation. From 1813 to 1823 Mr. O'Connell was employed either as leader or as junior, in almost every important case before the common law courts of his country, whether in Banc or at nisi prius; but, though no record of these efforts appear in a professional shape—for no common law reports were published at the time—still the fact is traditionally known to every well-read lawyer, both in England and Ireland. It is true there are the Reports of Schoales and Lefroy, from Easter, 1802, to Easter, 1806, and of Ball and Beattie, from Trinity, 1807, to Trinity, 1814; but these are purely equity reports, and during the Chanceryship of Lord Redesdale Mr. O'Connell had not risen into eminence; and during the period the Seals were held by his successors, Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Manners, he was not often employed in the Court of Chancery for a variety of reasons to which it is not necessary here to allude. In truth, like two of the most eminent Irish barristers, Messrs. Holmes and Perrin, he did not covet Chancery business; and without any imputation on his forensic fame, it may be averred Mr. O'Connell's popular talents and great powers as an advocate and dexterous manager of causes more eminently fitted him for common law labour. In this field, from the period we have any trusty record—such as Fox and Smith, Smith and Batt's, and Hudson and Brooke's King's Bench Reports, and Haye's Exchequer Cases—his name will be found in nearly every important case; and we need but cite the cases of 'Hughes v. Honlin,' 'Commissioners of Education v. M'Loughlin,' 'Healy v. Dee,' 'The King v. the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court,' in proof of our statement. It is impossible to read and understand any argument of Mr. O'Connell's in the books, involving a matter of pleading, without perceiving that he was as thorough a master of the science of law generally, and of pleading as a branch thereof, we will not say as any pleader now practising, for he was superior to them all—but as complete and perfect in the science as the Holroyds, the Abbots, the Richardsons, the Joseph Chittys, and the Stephens of the ending of the past and the beginning of the present generation."

At this time, his political life was yet subordinate to his profession; he had married, against the wishes of his uncle, his cousin, Miss O'Connell, the daughter of a physician, who brought him no fortune; and there was some prospect of his continuing to be the successful lawyer, and little more; but a wider and greater field was yet to open before him. Those who imagine that O'Connell's advocacy of the Repeal of the Union was a late adopted principle—a second agitation begun, when the Catholic question was settled, as a mere means of keeping up his influence—do the man wrong: it was his firm and steadfast faith from the first hour of his public life; his first speech was made against the Union, then just carried; and those who cast doubts on his courage, should know that, to do this, in those days, was to be guilty of little less than treason; there was then real personal risk to be encountered; when O'Connell denounced the English Government for the crimes by which the Union was carried, he spoke with an armed guard of soldiers, under the orders of the notorious Major Sir, in the room! Not long before that, shooting an Irish Catholic was considered rather good service to the State; we doubt if "Young Ireland," though its talk is fiercer, would have done half as much as O'Connell did, and that with complete caution and forethought: the Government would have been too happy to have seen him commit himself; they would have made short work of such froth and flash as that of Mr. Meagher, "of the sword," and his colleagues; but, in O'Connell, they had quite another kind of intellect to deal with.

It was one of the engagements entered into by the English Minister, at the time of the Union, that the Catholic disabilities should be removed. But, the measure being achieved, all kinds of difficulties occurred, the principal being the aversion of George III. to anything like concession to his Catholic subjects. On this subject he resisted the advice of Pitt, and all the leading statesmen of the day, who saw that the change was inevitable. Pitt would certainly have carried the measure, made the Union a reality, and avoided the long struggle of a quarter of a century, which, absorbed in a political and religious conflict, produced no physical and social improvement in the mass of society. Commerce, Agriculture, everything languished during these battles of faction, in which justice was clearly on the side of the people of Ireland; but, with an infatuation for which History will find it difficult to account, while England was spending millions—accumulating an enormous, a perilous debt—and wasting her best blood, to prop up the thrones of the most bigoted and worthless Catholic Sovereigns, the Bourbons of France and Spain, and thus sacrificing herself to sustain the power of the Catholic Church abroad, she chose for years together to risk a civil war, sooner than admit six millions of her own people within the pale of the Constitution! To obtain for the people of Ireland the privileges of free men, was the task to which O'Connell gave himself.

From the time he became distinguished as a public man, to the forming of the Catholic Association, O'Connell's life was literally a "warfare upon earth." He opposed the Government of the day, he denounced the Ministry and their policy, and with yet more intensity of feeling he denounced that section of his countrymen who have always been the worst enemies of Ireland—looking on the mass of the people as an inferior race, and content always to "kneel to England on the necks of Irishmen."

The old Corporation of Dublin was at that time thoroughly exclusive, and therefore corrupt. It may be imagined that O'Connell did not spare it, and out of his attacks on it sprang an event that had considerable influence on his future life. We again borrow from a good authority:—

"In the year 1815, this fœdus had attained to its utmost height, and various modes of overwhelming their tremendous adversary were suggested to the corporators; but at length shooting him was deemed the most eligible. This manner of dealing with an enemy is so perfectly Hibernian, that in Dublin it could not fail to meet with entire and cordial acceptance. At that time a Mr. D'Esterre, who had been an officer of marines, was one of those members of the Dublin Corporation who struggled the hardest for lucrative office. The more knowing members of that body hinted to him that an affair of honour with O'Connell would make his fortune. To such advisers the death of either party would be a boon, for the one was a rival and the other an enemy. O'Connell had publicly designated the municipality of Dublin as a 'beggarly corporation,' and upon this a quarrel was founded by their champion, Mr. D'Esterre, who walked about armed with a bludgeon, threatening to inflict personal chastisement on his adversary. The habits of thinking which then prevailed in Ireland admitted of no other course than that Mr. O'Connell should demand satisfaction. Both parties, attended by their friends, met on the 31st of January, 1815, at a place called Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare. Sir Edward Stanley attended Mr. D'Esterre; and Major Macnamara was the friend of Mr. O'Connell. At the first fire D'Esterre fell mortally wounded. A gamester would have betted five to one in his favour. Familiarised with scenes of danger from early youth, his courage was of the highest order; practised in the use of the pistol, it was said that he could 'snuff a candle at twelve paces,' while Mr. O'Connell's peaceful profession caused him to seem—as opposed to a military man—a safe antagonist, and this, added to D'Esterre's supposed skill as a shot, promised assured success to the champion whom the Orange corporation 'sent forth to do battle' with the popish Goliath. But the lifeless body of the real aggressor bore its silent and impressive testimony to the imperfect nature of all human calculations."

Mr. O'Connell ever after felt the deepest remorse for this act, though he was driven to it; and as the enmities he woke at every step often subjected him to similar provocations to the field, he did actually fight another duel, and was on the point of meeting Sir Robert Peel, then Secretary for Ireland, when the law interposed: he made a vow never to accept a challenge again.

It was subsequently to this event he organised the Catholic Association. It was proscribed and persecuted at various periods, but, under one name or other, continued to exist; and, by his

skill, it defied all the efforts of the Government to suppress it. O'Connell had given up his immense practice at the bar to devote himself wholly to the cause, sacrificing a certain income of many thousands a year. From this time he came more fully and broadly before the English public. In 1825, he proceeded on a deputation from his co-religionists to the people of England; but, notwithstanding his strenuous efforts, the question of emancipation remained uncarried, and he returned to agitation and his profession, or probably we ought to say to his profession of agitator and advocate, with renewed zest. The election of 1826 afforded him fresh scope, and his achievements at Waterford, Monaghan, and Westmeath gave him heart and hope to gird himself up for the victory of Clare. The subsequent appointment of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald as President of the Board of Trade opened to him the opportunity of standing for Clare county, and, after a vigorous contest, he was returned.

The claiming his seat in Parliament on this election brought matters to a crisis, at which one thing or other must be done—either the Catholics must be granted their rights as English subjects, or the Government must have plunged into a civil war. Wellington and Peel, the sounder judgments of the Tory party, saw the change was inevitable, and submitted. The Catholic Bill of 1829 was introduced and carried, and O'Connell acquired, with his seat in the House of Commons, a great influence in the English political world. Nothing showed the wonderful powers of the man more than the facility with which he adapted himself to his new sphere. It is said that lawyers seldom make effective speakers in the House; but O'Connell could harangue a mob, address a jury, and speak in the House of Commons, with perfect command over each of them. He was, in style and manner, almost as distinct as if he had been three different men. Russell and Peel have passed all their public life in Parliament—O'Connell was fifty-five before he entered it! He used his powers to procure a series of measures for Ireland, that were the necessary consequences of the Emancipation Bill—particularly a reform of the representative system, and the municipalities. He pointed out the social evils of Ireland, her poverty, the risks of famine; he urged, he spoke, he implored the Government to think of the necessities of the land, and provide for them. And, as measure after measure was brought forward for England, he supported it with all his strength; and to O'Connell and Ireland are Englishmen mainly indebted for the Reform Bill. But all he proposed for Ireland was met with determined opposition from Earl Grey's Cabinet and the Tories: Lord Stanley was his chief foe; their animosity was most intense, and the conflicts in which they engaged were like "wars of the giants." His motion for a Repeal of the Union, made on the 22nd of April, 1834, was defeated by an immense majority: his speech on this occasion occupied six hours: Mr. Spring Rice's reply to it, which was nearly as long, promoted him to a peerage. Year after year did O'Connell wait, in hopes that some real legislation would be commenced for Ireland, but the Whigs were seized by apathy, and seemed incapable of any positive policy: they were sinking, and they knew it: O'Connell preferred them as a body to the Tories, and by his influence it was that the Melbourne Cabinet was kept in office from 1835 to 1841. He had lost hope in them; but, from old preference and associations, he would not oppose them. Bitterly are both England and Ireland now suffering for the feuds of the two parties, which made legislation for Ireland impossible. We now come to the more recent period of O'Connell's history, and this we must pass rapidly over. After the accession of Sir R. Peel to power, in 1841, O'Connell organised the Repeal Association on a more extensive scale; he abstained himself from Parliament, and devoted himself wholly to the agitation; Repeal was debated for a week in the Corporation of Dublin; the agitation continued and increased through 1842; in 1843 came the "monster meetings"; the Repeal rent mounted to many hundreds a week. Hundreds of thousands of men gathered on the Hill of Tara, the Curragh of Kildare, the Rath of Mullaghmart. A great meeting was announced at Clontarf, and this the Government prohibited by proclamation, and some shew of military force, which the ready compliance with the behests of the authorities, at O'Connell's express injunction, rendered unnecessary.

The intended meeting at Clontarf was fixed for the 8th of October, 1843; on the 14th of that month, O'Connell received notice to put in bail, to appear to an indictment for sedition. On the 2nd of November, proceedings commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench; the whole of Michaelmas Term was consumed by preliminary proceedings, and the actual trial did not begin until the 16th of January, 1844. The indictment was of monstrous length. Twelve gentlemen of the bar appeared on behalf of the Crown, and sixteen defended the traversers; who, then, can wonder that this remarkable trial did not close till the 12th of February? The attention of the Court was occupied with that subject alone for the space of five-and-twenty days. At length, Mr. O'Connell was sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and be imprisoned for a year. He immediately appealed to the House of Lords by writ of error; but, pending the proceedings on the question thus raised, he was sent to the Richmond Penitentiary, near Dublin. On the 4th of September, the House of Lords reversed the judgment against O'Connell and his associates; Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham being favourable to affirming the proceedings in the Irish Queen's Bench, while Lords Denman, Campbell, and Cottenham were of an opposite opinion. Mr. O'Connell was therefore immediately liberated, and a vast procession attended him from prison to his residence in Merrion-square, and made his liberation a triumph.

But it was almost the last of his long career. It is believed that his imprisonment, though he affected to make light of it, preyed on his mind and broke his spirit; he could not conceive that a jury of his countrymen could be found to return a verdict of guilty on a charge of conspiracy, when all his actions had been open and public; when he had demonstrated the ruin the Union had brought on them. "Young Ireland," too, had begun for some time to give him great anxiety; O'Connell had seen the days of bloodshed and anarchy, and dreaded them; the new generation thought him timid and time-serving, and spoke "for war." He was obliged to reprove and denounce; hence bickerings, discontent, and the cry of "a split in the camp."

Thus passed 1844 and 1845. He was more occupied with his young opponents at home than with the Government. In 1846 he entered the House of Commons again to assist Sir R. Peel in abolishing the Corn-Laws, for O'Connell had always been a supporter of Free-Trade. But it was seen with regret that the stalwart frame was yielding, that the overtasked energies of the man were fast giving way; his voice, once so powerful, so varied in its tones, had not indeed "turned again to childish treble," but had sunk to weakness; it could not be heard; the first symptoms of its decay appeared on his trial, when it was ascribed to cold; alas! it was time and over exertion! It would sway and thrill the hearts of thousands no more! When the Whigs came again O'Connell was restored to the Commission of the Peace; again he supported the party, and the indignation of "Young Ireland" was extreme at this "surrender." The famine now deepened over the land, and all political strife was hushed in its dread presence; it completed the wreck of O'Connell's energies; disasters accumulated round him in proportion as he became less able to struggle with them. He appeared a few times in the House of Commons this session, and spoke once, briefly, on the distress in Ireland. But his illness increased; he removed to Hastings, and, from thence, left



MR. O'CONNELL.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN JUST PREVIOUS TO HIS LEAVING ENGLAND.

England, with the intention of going to Rome; but it was too late for a more genial climate to be of any avail. By various stages he reached Paris, Marseilles, and Avignon, refusing to receive the numerous visitors and deputations that waited on him, with one or two special exceptions. He reached Genoa only to die, and now

"The pulse
Of all that mighty heart is lying still."

In our late impression last week we announced the receipt of the *Moniteur Parisien*, stating the decease of this extraordinary man. From the vagueness of the account, some doubts were entertained at first upon the subject, but it is now known positively that his death took place at Genoa, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Our readers will no doubt be anxious to learn every incident connected with the close of the career of such an individual. We therefore supply all interesting particulars given by the French and English journals. First in order, however, is the letter of Dr. Duff, one of the English physicians, who attended Mr. O'Connell in his last moments.

"On Monday, May 10 (says Dr. Duff), I saw Mr. O'Connell for the first time, and he was then suffering from profuse and involuntary diarrhoea, with great pain of the abdomen under pressure, strong rapid pulse, flushed face, &c. Mr. O'Connell had also chronic bronchitis of some years standing. From the remedies employed, these symptoms were much ameliorated, and on the morrow he seemed convalescent. But, from Mr. O'Connell's great repugnance to swallow even the most simple medicine, this state of improvement could not be followed up. On the evening of Tuesday (11th) the new symptom of congestion of the brain presented itself. Active measures were immediately had recourse to, and from them there was a decided improvement. Again, the aid of internal remedies was denied, Mr. O'Connell refusing to take any medicine. Towards the evening of Wednesday (12th) the symptoms increased, Mr. O'Connell was restless, and sometimes slightly incoherent. Our former measures were again employed, but with slight success. During Thursday all the symptoms increased, with great tendency to sleep, from which, however, he could easily be roused; the breathing was much embarrassed; circulation became difficult and in some degree indistinct, and the mind wavered. Thursday night was passed in a state of profound heavy sleep, with increased difficulty of breathing, and, in addressing those about him, he imagined himself in London, and spoke to them as if there. On Friday he was much worse, the breathing very laborious, the voice scarcely audible, and the words half formed; all the symptoms had increased. In this state he lingered on till Saturday night, seemingly conscious of the presence of those about him, but neither attempting to move nor speak. My treatment of Mr. O'Connell was always in conjunction with Dr. Beretta, of this place, and a young French physician, who had accompanied him from Lyons, and, on the day preceding his demise, we had the advantage of consulting with Dr. Viviani, the oldest practitioner of Genoa, and of high repute. By his advice, and as a last resource, a farther application of leeches to the temples was adopted, but all was in vain; he expired last night (the 15th inst.) at half-past nine o'clock p.m., apparently suffering little pain. During the whole period of our attendance upon Mr. O'Connell it was with the greatest difficulty he could be induced to take medicine, or even necessary food, and he perseveringly abstained from drink for fully forty hours. Had this been otherwise, the period of death might have been protracted, but his failing health and spirits, with constant tendency to cerebral congestion, rendered certain his death at no very distant period."

The *Journal des Débats*, on the authority of a letter from Genoa, dated May 16, says that the only words Mr. O'Connell addressed to his physicians were a request that they would not suffer the grave to be closed too promptly over his remains, as he was sure he should present the appearance of death before he breathed his last. His most ardent desire was to expire at Rome, with the blessing of Pope Pius IX., and in the course of his journey he had expressed the wish that, should he die on the road, his heart might at least be sent to the capital of the Catholic world. This thought had been suggested, as is said, by the recollection of Robert Bruce, who, just before he died, wished his heart to be conveyed to the Holy Land, and deposited in the Holy Sepulchre.

The *Union Monarchique* says, "Vainly, during the two days that separated Mr. O'Connell from death, did his physicians and friends strive, by tender and warm exhortations, to revive a little confidence in his soul, and entreat him to suffer, at least, such attempts to be made by science as might combat the progress of a disease which still presented so many chances of being cured. To all these prayers Mr. O'Connell replied but by a mournful silence and melancholy looks, whilst his hand rejected the refreshing beverages tendered him to quench the feverish thirst which devoured him. During the forty-eight hours this lamentable scene lasted, the patient ceased not to retain possession of his whole faculties, though seemingly in a half lethargic sleep. A few minutes before he expired he appeared to revive, under the sudden influence of some anxiety; he raised himself, called for his physicians, and, with deep emotion, recommended their making quite sure of his being dead before they suffered him to be buried. This recommendation he renewed twice or thrice. Soon after he expired, and it was remarked that his passage from life to death had been so imperceptible that it might easily have been fancied that he was but asleep. O'Connell has left a will, one of the clauses of which states that his heart shall be conveyed to Rome, and his body to Ireland. The death of the illustrious Irishman, and, above all, the circumstances that have attended it, have created an immense sensation at Genoa."

A Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Genoa, May 18, says:—

"Towards three, p.m., on Saturday, Mr. O'Connell called his own man, and, taking him warmly by both hands to acknowledge the rare fidelity with which he had served him, he said, 'As yet, I am not dying'; but, two hours later, he called for the Rev. Dr. Miley (his chaplain), to whom he said, when he had bent down over him, the better to hear his fast sinking voice,—'I am dying, my dear friend!'

The physicians were still in attendance; but, from that moment, the prayers and other offices of religion, which had not been interrupted from the preceding night, were pursued with redoubled earnestness by his friends and the chief members of the clergy. At first his voice was united in the prayers and responses; but, as it became less and less distinct, his hands clasped in fervour—his eyes, his countenance, revealed how his soul responded to the litanies for the dying, which they were mingling with their tears around his bed.

"Occasionally, during this his last illness, as the brain became more and more invaded, there was a momentary wandering of the mind, from which, however, the slightest word recalled him. He never murmured, though his internal sufferings, at times at least, must have been great. Every one was struck with his serenity, his recollection, and fervour in receiving the last rites of religion. The adorable name of Jesus, and the prayer of St. Bernard to our Blessed Lady, mingled from time to time with verses from the Psalms, and the most earnest and contrite aspirations, were almost perpetually upon his lips. Up to a few moments before he expired he continued to recognize his confessor, and to respond to his suggestions.

"Far from surprising him, he had been long, long familiarised with the contemplation of his last end, prepared for it perfectly, and almost eager for its advent. When that spirit, so mighty, which seemed to glory in and to sway the tempests which agitate our being, took its flight, there was no more trace or sign of pain or struggle than when the babe in smiling sinks to slumber upon the mother's breast.

"It will be a lasting, though still a sorrowful, consolation for his friends and family, that no resource of skill or climate calculated to prolong the existence of this extraordinary man has been left untried. The professional advice obtained for him was always the best that could be procured.

"His body is to be embalmed and conveyed to Ireland. His heart he bequeathed to Rome. The autopsy demonstrated singularly the correctness of the view taken of his case, and how wonderfully successful had been the remedies recommended in postponing the fatal event.

"His obsequies commenced from the moment of his decease, and are still continued with princely pomp in the church of our Blessed Lady delle Vigne. They are to close to-morrow with a grand *requiem* mass, at which his Excellency the Governor-General, the foreign Consuls, and Mr. R. Cobden are invited to be present."

We have received the following report of the *post mortem* examination:—"The body was opened in the presence of Drs. Duff, Beretta, and Lacour, by Dr. Baller, Surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital for Incurables, in Genoa, 'who had been charged with the process of embalming the body of this great man.' Lesions were observed in several organs. The right lung presented traces of chronic catarrh. The intestinal canal showed vestiges of former inflammation. More serious alterations were, however, observed in the brain. It was found gorged with blood throughout its entire extent, and partially softened. Its membranes were inflamed and thickened."

ANCESTORY OF MR. O'CONNELL.

THE surname of O'Connell, according to the authority of Irish writers, emanated from Conal Gabhra, an ancient Prince of the Royal line of Heber, son of Milesius, from whom, likewise, the districts of Upper and Lower Connell, county Limerick, acquired their denomination. From this district the O'Connells removed to Iveragh, in the western extremity of Kerry, and remained there for a considerable period, until the rebellion of 1641 transplanted them, with many other victims of that disastrous event, to the county of Clare.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., of Aghgore, in the barony of Iveragh, second son of Jeffrey O'Connell, Lord of Bally-Carbery, who, by letters mandatory of James I., was constituted High Sheriff of the county of Kerry, and died, April 25, 1635, having taken no part in the insurrection of 1641, preserved his estate. He married Alice, daughter of Christopher Segrave, Esq., of Cabragh, county Dublin, and, by her, had two sons,

John, his heir, and Maurice, who died in 1715: his grandson, Richard, was Captain in the Legion of Maillebois, in the service of Holland. The elder son and heir,

JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., Aghgore, raised a Company of Foot, for the service of James the Second, and embodied it in the Regiment of his cousin, Colonel Maurice O'Connell. He signalised himself at the Siege of Derry, in 1689, as well as at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim; and, returning to Limerick, with his shattered Regiment, was included in the capitulation of that city. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Conway, Esq., of Clohane, county Kerry, and died in 1741, having had three sons:

I. MAURICE, who had a son, Jeffrey, and a grandson, Maurice O'Connell, Captain in the Regiment of Berwick, in the service of France.

II. DANIEL, of whom presently.

III. Jeffrey.

The second son, DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., of Darrynane, married Mary, daughter of Duffe O'Donoghue, Esq., of Anwyss, county Kerry, and had twenty-two children, of whom the following arrived at maturity.

I. JOHN, who married Miss O'Falvey, of Faha, co. Kerry, and predeceased his father. Maurice, successor to his father, Morgan, of Carhen, in the barony of

Iveragh, married Catherine, daughter of John O'Mullane, Esq., of Whitechurch, county Cork, and, dying in 1809, had (with six daughters, Mary, married to Jeremiah McCartie, Esq., of Woodview, county Kerry; Honora, married to Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., of Rundonegan, co. Cork; Catherine, married to Humphrey Moynihan, Esq., of Rathbeg, co. Kerry; Ellen, married to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Tralee; Bridget, married to Miles M'Sweeney, Esq., of Kenmare; and Alicia, married to William Finn, Esq., late M.P. Kilkenny) three sons—

1. DANIEL, successor to his Uncle.

2. John, of Grena, co. Kerry, who married, in February, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of William Copinger, Esq., of Ballyvolane, and Barrys Court; and has issue two sons and two daughters, viz., Morgan John, M.P., co. Kerry, and John; Jane, married first to Charles O'Donoghue, of the Glynns, co. Kerry, and of the name, and secondly to M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq.; and Catherine.

3. James of Lakeview, co. Kerry, married, in 1818, Jane, daughter of Charles O'Donoghue, of the Glynns; and has five sons, Maurice, Daniel, Charles, James, and Morgan.

II. Daniel, Count O'Connell, born in August, 1743, who entered the French service, in Lord Clare's Regiment of the Irish Brigade, in 1757, and became highly distinguished. He was present at the capture of Port Mahon in 1779; and 1782, at the grand attack on Gibraltar, where he was severely wounded. On the downfall of Louis XVI., he emigrated to England, and was appointed, in 1793, Colonel of the 6th Irish Brigade, which command he retained until that corps was disbanded. In 1814, on the resumption of the French Crown by the Bourbons, Colonel O'Connell was restored to his military rank of General, and Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment of Salm Salm, and named Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis. He died in July, 1833, aged ninety, at his château, near Blois, on the Loire, holding the rank of General in the French, and the eldest Colonel in the English service.

I. Elizabeth, married to Timothy M'Carthy, Esq., of Liss, county Kerry, and was mother of Colonel M'Carthy, who served under Paul Jones, as a Lieutenant of Marines, when the *Bon Homme Richard* took the *Serapis*.

II. Honora, married to Charles Sughrue, Esq., of Fermoy Castle, county Kerry, and was mother of the Right Rev. Dr. Sughrue, late Catholic Bishop of Ardfert and Achado.

III. Abigail, married to Major O'Sullivan, of the Austrian Service, for many years Town Major of Prague.

IV. Mary, married to James Baldwin, Esq., of Clohanna, co. Cork, and was mother of Dr. Herbert Baldwin, late M.P. for Cork.

V. Ellen, married to Arthur O'Leary, Esq., of Raleigh, co. Cork, who has been an officer in the Hungarian service.

VI. Catherine, married to Mortough O'Sullivan, Esq., of Conlagh, one of the heads of the O'Sullivans, Princes of Beare.

VII. Anne, married to Maurice O'Connell, Esq., of Lative, and died without issue.

VIII. Alice, married to Thomas Segerson, Esq., of Ballinskillings Abbey, co. Kerry.

Mr. O'Connell, of Darrynane, died in 1770, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

MAURICE O'CONNELL, Esq., of Darrynane, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Cantillon, of Ballyhigue; but, dying without issue, in 1825, at the age of 97, was succeeded by his nephew, the late DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.

*Believe me to be
Very faithfully yours
Daniel O'Connell*

11 May 1846

AUTOGRAPH.

THE DEATH OF O'CONNELL.

And has that mighty spirit left the clay,
That shrined its fires through many a stormy year?

Pulseless the heart 'neath Death's triumphant sway?

Voiceless the tongue? the eye sans smile or tear?

That eye, where wit and pathos loved to dwell;

The voice, which thundered like the Tribune's old;

The chainless spirit goaded to repel

The waves of obloquy that round it roll'd!

And nought is left, save you poor mortal coil!

Alas! how bitter proved the hour of doom!

Far from his mountain home, care, grief, and toil,

Soon open'd the dark portals of the tomb.

Yet this the man who sway'd from Tara's hill!

The surging myriads, spell-bound by his word;

Who blindly follow'd him through good or ill,

Blindly believing in his dreams absurd.

Oh! better thousand-fold it would have been

For him, his country, and the empire wide,

To crown with industry the Island green;

Flinging with scorn fierce politics aside—

Calling the vast resources of the land

Forth from their fatal lethargy, and giving

To Albion's sympathy the heart and hand,

All mutual wrongs forgetting or forgiving!

We all were equal in the Law's calm eye.

The last link of Coercion's penal chain

Was burst; and men spoke not of days gone by,

But yearnd'd to crown with joy fair Erin's plain.

Peace with the dead! Death's curtain has descended

Over the troublous scene. The farce is o'er—

Life's comédie *tarmoyante* is now ended,

For him. Alas! not for his native shore.

Proud Geno* received his latest breath,

The dying pilgrim 'queath'd his heart to Rome.

His dust will sleep beneath his mountain heath,

Gemm'd by the tear-drops of th' Atlantic's foam.

His Isle is bow'd by woes; but strongly yet

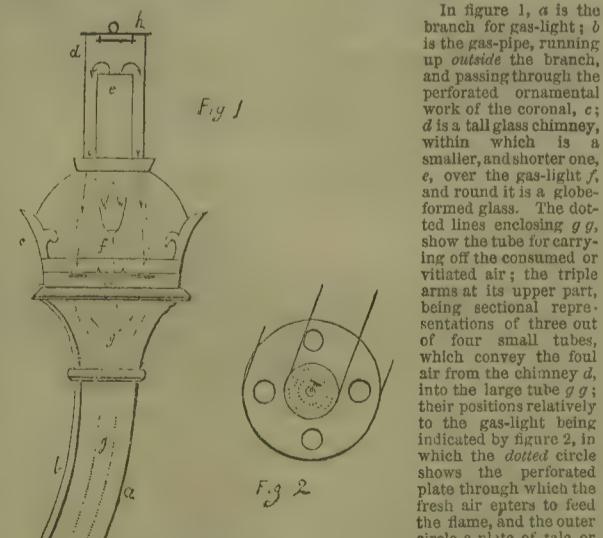
Hope we the curse shall soon have been withdrawn.

Hushed are the waves when Storm's red star is set:

The darkest hour is that before the dawn.—

NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—GAS-LIGHTING.

In a former Number, a portion of the following details was inadvertently omitted.



apertures for the small tubes before-mentioned; *h* is a double plate of mica to close the top of the large chimney *d*, having a brass ring on its outer surface for convenience in lifting off.

In our previous notice of the gas-lighting, we inadvertently mentioned that air was not absorbed from the apartment. This was incorrect; as the fresh air is taken from the apartment, and passing through the perforated coronal, feeds the flame through the pierced metal plate, as shown in our diagram; but no vitiated air can enter the House, as it all passes away through the tube *g*.

* "Genova la Superba."

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RECIPES FOR THE USE OF INDIAN CORN.

The following are extracts from a pamphlet published for the Government at Dublin; and show the various modes of using Indian Corn in America, with a view to its adoption during the present scarcity of wheat.

BREAD.

Wheat bread, with one-third Indian corn meal, is decidedly improved by it, and is preferred at all the tables of the first American families. It ac



WRECK OF "THE EXMOUTH."

WRECK OF "THE EXMOUTH" EMIGRANT-SHIP.
The details of this deeply lamentable catastrophe were given in our Journal of the 8th instant. We are now enabled, by the aid of an obliging Correspondent, to furnish some additional account of the recovery of a number of bodies from the wreck, together with the two annexed views.

By the exertions of Mr. Campbell, of Ballinabey, and Mr. Henry Campbell, of Rockside; aided by three men, whose names are Turner, McNeivin, and Macdonald (the latter one of the gamekeepers of Campbell, of Islay), no fewer than 108 bodies have been recovered, and interred. These persons, slung over the rocks by turns, succeeded in hooking the bodies in the surf; and the two gentlemen named above wrapped the women, all of whom were naked, in sheets, and had them thus hoisted up to the summit of the cliff.

The bodies were dreadfully mutilated; some without faces, others without heads or limbs, and all in a far advanced state of putrefaction. The country people would not touch the bodies, and this threw this heavy and most painful duty entirely upon these five fine fellows, who had, up to May 14, decently buried no less than 108.

The conduct of the Messrs. Campbell, who are small proprietors in Islay, is very warmly spoken of; and, if they had not the strength and nerve of two ordinary men each, they could not have borne the fatigue and horrors which they have endured. The three fine fellows, also named, are very little behind the gentlemen in their most meritorious exertions; and they deserve a higher reward than mere praise.

Very few men have been found; the bodies are almost all those of women and children. The body of the Captain has been found, the only one with a stitch of clothes on; all the others were quite naked.

The last report adds the names of John McCaffer, Donald McLaughlin, and Dugald Ferguson (workmen of Campbell, of Ballinabey), as having added their exertions in preparing graves, and hooking the bodies; although still averse to handling them. They are all buried in a beautiful spot—soft green turf, surrounded by wild rocks.

These sketches have been made by Mr. J. F. Campbell (of Islay), the son of the noble-spirited Lord of that domain; who, with his cousin, Mr. W. Campbell, have had some share in the good work.

We understand that her Majesty's Government has been pleased to notify to these gentlemen their sense of such meritorious example and exertion, and to add a gratuity to the men engaged in assisting them.

One of the illustrations shows the spot where most of the wreck came on shore; the other, a deep chasm, from which the greater number of the bodies were recovered.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

A very alarming and fatal accident took place on Monday on this railway, by which several persons were killed and many received serious injuries.

The train which leaves the Chester Station at half-past six o'clock had just arrived at the new iron bridge which crosses the river Dee, at the extremity of the race-course, when the furthest portion of the three iron arches or spans com-

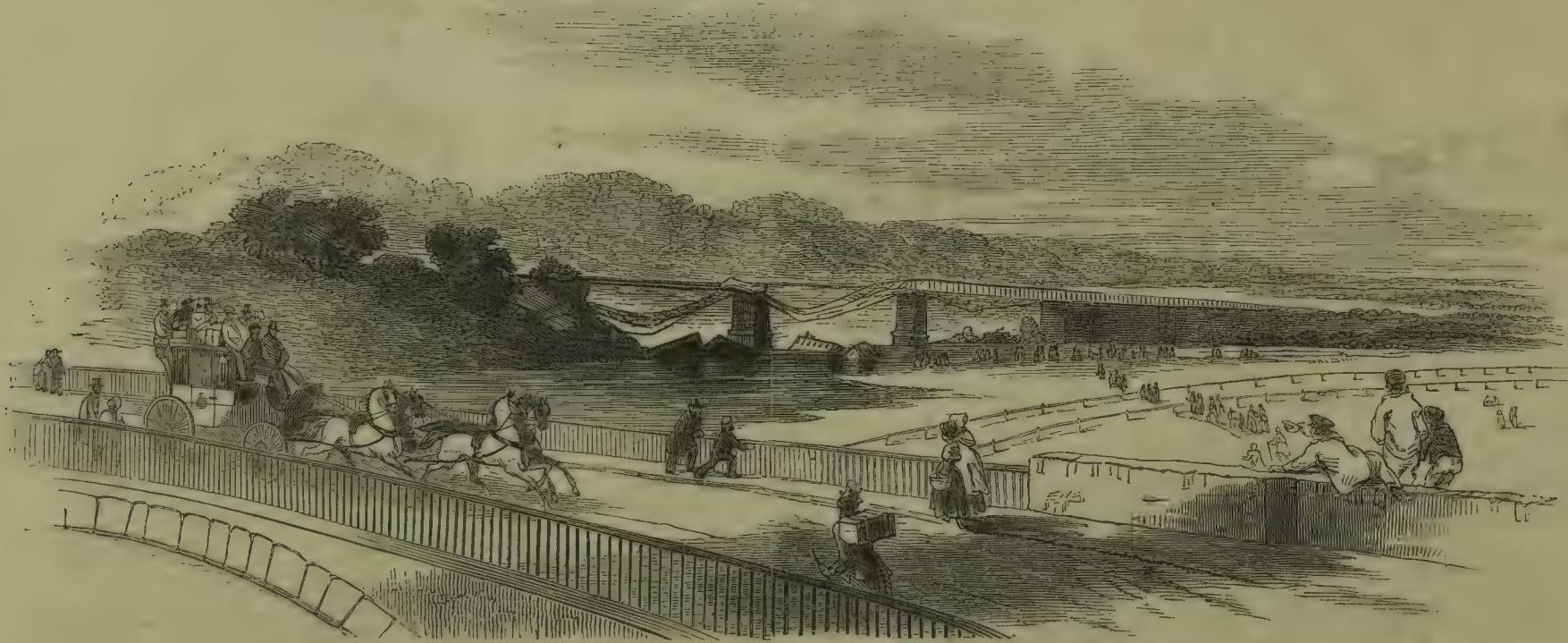


WRECK OF "THE EXMOUTH."—RECOVERY OF BODIES.

posing the bridge gave way with a tremendous crash, carrying the whole of the train (with the exception of the engine and tender, which reached the other side in safety) into the river below. Nine persons were taken out in a dead or dying state, and several others mutilated and injured in various ways. The stoker of the engine was thrown from his place upon the tender, and killed upon the spot.

The iron bridge consisted of three spans, each span 100 feet in width. Each span is composed of massive iron girders, supported by stone of the most firm and durable construction. There are four of these girders in each span, one on each side of the up and down line of rails. Strong wooden beams were fixed across the girders, and along these the lines were laid. The girders themselves were formed of two pieces of iron, firmly riveted in the centre, and seemed well adapted to sustain an immense weight.

The train consisted of one first-class carriage, two second class carriages, and a luggage-van; but it is stated that there were not more than two dozen passengers. The train was proceeding as usual along the line, had already crossed two of the arches, and was in the act of crossing the third, when, without one moment's warning, all the carriages were precipitated into the river, a depth of about 30 feet; the engine and tender, which had crossed the bridge, pursuing their course along the line. The sudden shock and concussion rendered almost all the persons in the carriages totally insensible of their situation. One man, indeed, named Proud, recovered himself almost immediately; he found himself in a carriage turned upside down in the river, and, being fully sensible of the horrors of his situation, he exerted himself to the utmost, and succeeded in getting through the carriage window, whence he precipitated himself into the river, and swam ashore. The crash was heard at a great distance, and assistance was promptly on the spot. Mr. Jones, the house-surgeon of the Infirmary, being very active in rendering every aid to the unfortunate sufferers. In a brief space of time four dead bodies were taken out of the river, and twelve or thirteen of the passengers, who were more or less wounded, were extricated from their perilous situation, and conveyed to the Infirmary.



SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AT CHESTER.—THE DEE VIADUCT.—SKETCHED BY MR. A. W. HUNT, LIVERPOOL.

The account of Clayton, the engine-driver, is as follows:—When passing over the third span from Chester, he felt the rails sinking beneath him, and he instantly put on the steam; and then felt the carriages severed, while the engine and tender cleared the bridge, and reached the abutments on the Wrexham or south bank of the river in safety; but the jerk or wrench arising from this severance threw the tender off the rails, inclining it sideways towards the stone parapet. The tender was finally thrown somewhat on its side, and about three feet off the rails, on the east side; this shock severing it from the engine, the iron bar or hook connecting them being snapped in two. The stoker, whose name is Anderson, was by this shock thrown off the tender upon the rails, and the screw-jack from the tender falling on him, killed him on the spot. The engine continued its course along the line, and, fortunately, Clayton, the engine-driver, escaped without hurt.

As soon as the agitation consequent upon such a dreadful occurrence had sub-

sided, attention was directed to the fallen arch; but, strange to say, only one of the girders, that on the outside, had given way, while the other remained perfectly firm and entire. Of course, the weight of the carriages bore down the rails and the horizontal beams, which, with the girder, now broken into several pieces, fell into the river. It also tore with it a portion of the stone-work in which it was fixed on the Welsh side of the river. Very fortunately, however, nothing seemed to have fallen upon the carriages, and though they were crushed one against the other, they did not appear so completely smashed as would have been the case had the arch been built of stone.

Among the persons killed are: John Matthews, a coachman on one of the Welsh mail coaches between Chester and some part of Wales. He was a passenger to Ruabon or Wrexham, in the second-class carriage. Knyvett, also a coach driver, and a passenger to Wrexham.

George Roberts, guard of the train, who met an instantaneous death, having been precipitated from the top of the carriage on to the bank of the river, amid the falling ruins.

The stoker, a young man.

Thirteen persons are known to have been injured.

Mr. and Miss Town, of Wrexham (brother and sister). The injuries which Mr. Town has received are of a very serious character. He has sustained a severe concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Evison a middle-aged lady, from the neighbourhood of Ruabon and Wrexham. Her injuries are very severe, consisting of a fracture of the hip-bone, the nature or extent of which has not been accurately ascertained.

Mr. Isaac Jones, of Wrexham, said to be a tailor and draper, has had his skull severely fractured, and lies now in an exceedingly critical state.

Mr. John Jones, from the neighbourhood of Wrexham, a severe contusion abou

that the cluster of novel and exquisite *fioriture* with which she finished her grand aria in the second act, was a wonder in the vocal art that perfectly amazed a house crowded to suffocation.

We subjoin the plot of the opera, which has been performed all over France, Belgium, Italy, and at last in Germany, where, thanks to the Swedish Nightingale, it has acquired the greatest vogue.

The scene of the action is in the Tyrol, during the occupation of that country by the French. The heroine is *Maria*, a *vivandiere*, a suttler girl, the daughter of the 21st Regiment of the Grand Army of Napoleon. She has become the adopted child of the Regiment, because *Sulpius*, a sergeant of that gallant corps, found her after a battle, and with her a letter from her father, a captain. The letter was addressed to a *Marchioness of Birkenfeld*. The good sergeant kept the letter carefully, and the gallant regiment adopted the child, who, from a little girl, has grown up into a sprightly young woman—a suttler girl, full of spirit and enterprise, who marches and drinks with her collective father—that is to say, the whole regiment. In the Tyrol she meets with a young peasant, who saves her life when she is on the point of falling down a precipice, and then becomes in love with the *vivandiere*—a love which she returns. The peasant, *Tonio*, is a son of a poor family, and follows the regiment in all its movements, and, in spite of every obstacle, even the threat that they will hang him as a spy does not deter him. On the contrary, he vented his desire to make bold to ask of the father the hand of his daughter. The regiment, true to its paternal character, assemblies and holds a council on this important subject, of which the result is, they will consent to the match on condition that *Tonio* will enlist into the regiment. *Tonio* at once accepts the condition, and becomes a soldier in the hope of being united to *Maria*. But in this conjuncture supervenes a new obstacle, in the person of the *Marchioness of Birkenfeld*. On hearing her name, *Sulpius* (the sergeant) remembers the letter addressed to her he found at the same time as *Maria*; he gives it to the *Marchioness*, and she recognises the suttler girl as her niece, the offspring of the secret marriage of her sister with a French captain. The haughty lady claims her niece *Maria*, in order to have an education for her daughter in society. The 21st Regiment is obliged to abide its fate, and a royal *Maria* to her real relative; and she is forced to leave her military father, and likewise poor *Tonio*.

In the second act *Maria* is seen at the Castle of Birkenfeld; she has renounced the costume, and with it the manners of a suttler girl. She is obliged to learn the bearing and accomplishments of a young lady of fashion, she is taught to dance and to sing, but it is no longer the joyous songs and unconstrained dance of the camp; on the contrary, *Maria* is much annoyed by her stilted existence; she regrets her former freedom and habits, and very frequently resumes them to the great annoyance of the proud *Marchioness*. Her regrets for her past mode of life, and still more for *Tonio*, are preying upon her mind, when all at once the sounds of drums and trumpets are heard approaching the castle. These warlike sounds announce the 21st Regiment which takes possession of the castle, having for its head a less interesting person than *Tonio*, who, thanks to his gallant conduct, has become a field officer. A mutual and most joyful recognition takes place between *Maria* and her lover, who, now possessing military rank, has given up the uniform of the 21st and has donned the uniform of the 1st Guards, with the bayonet. The *Marchioness* rejects the offer, having promised the hand of her niece to the son of a Duchess, her neighbour. *Tonio* then determines on carrying her off, to which *Maria* consents, indignant at her aunt's cruelty. To prevent this, by establishing a new claim on her feelings, the *Marchioness* reveals that *Maria* is, in truth, her daughter—a fact which she had withheld, to conceal the marriage she had formed so much beneath her rank. *Maria*, who had refused to obey her aunt, cannot refuse consent to the will of her newly-found mother; and, although in utter despair, consents to marry the young *Duke*, instead of *Tonio*. But this proof of devotion awakens the dormant feelings of a mother in the heart of the *Marchioness*, and she consents, at last, to the union of *Tonio* and *Maria*. This interesting little plot is turned by the composer to the greatest account, and converted into a highly attractive comic opera.

One of the events of the week has been the *rentree* of Carlotta Grisi, who made her first appearance this season on Saturday night in "Esmeralda." She was most enthusiastically received, and soon proved that she had not lost any of her former attractions, as the loud applause that accompanied her throughout her performance on this, as on every succeeding night, clearly testified. She is, indeed, an exquisite *dansuse*, and most fully merits the universal favour she has gained amongst the *habitués* of Her Majesty's Theatre. She possesses distinctive characteristics of her own, and yet combines to a certain degree the merits of each of her fair rivals, and there is an archness and *naïveté* about her impersonation of *Esmeralda*, especially in the first *tableau*, where she is so ably supported by Perrot, that often render her quite bewitching. She nowhere appears to greater advantage than in this ballet, which affords such full scope for her pantomimic powers, and which is in itself one of the prettiest and most effective ever produced.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani," on Saturday night, afforded the great basso profondo, Marini, the opportunity of displaying his vocal and histrionic powers to the best advantage, in the character of *Giorgio*; Tamburini renewing his original part of *Riccardo*. In the estimate that we have taken, on former occasions, of Marini's genius, there was complete confirmation, by his triumph on this occasion. It was quite an original conception of the puritan chief, combining exquisite pathos with astounding puissance in the organ. Not only was he called forward after the great trumpet duo ending the second act, but the audience insisted upon the curtain being raised for the repetition of the last movements. Marini, with his immense volume of voice, has also musical quality, and great flexibility. It is scarcely requisite to add that, with Grisi, Mario, Marini, Tamburini, and Poloni, the cast of this popular opera was perfect, and that it went off with the utmost enthusiasm.

At the fourth representation of "Lucrezia Borgia," on Tuesday night, the house was brilliantly attended with Royalty, rank, and fashion. The chorus in the Prologue ("Passiamo la notte"), the trio between Grisi, Tamburini, and Mario, in the first act, were encored; and Albion's drinking song received, as usual, a double encore. We take this opportunity of correcting a passage in our last week's notice of this opera, in which the omission of Albion's name causes it to appear as if Grisi had made a hit in the drinking song, instead of the contralto. "Lucrezia" passed off with rapturous demonstrations; Grisi and Albion having showers of bouquets.

On Thursday night Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was produced, with great splendour. This masterpiece was originally brought out at the King's Theatre, in 1817, by Mr. Ayrton. It is a curious fact that, three days prior to its representation, Mr. Waters, the Proprietor, wrote to Mr. Ayrton, the Manager, urging him to withdraw it, as, despite of the outlay incurred in the *mise en scène*, he would prefer to lose it rather than it should be condemned, as he, Mr. Waters, felt convinced it would be. Thanks to the intelligence and firmness of Mr. Ayrton, the opera was produced, and with unprecedent success. It has, ever since that period, been a stock piece, which always brought great houses during the season, although not relished by the fashionable *habitués*. On the 4th of November, 1787, it was produced, in Italian, first, at Prague, by Mozart, he having composed it expressly for his friends in that town, after the success of his "Nozze di Figaro." "Whether we regard," says Mr. Holmes, in his "Life of Mozart," "the mixture of passion in its concerted music, the profound expression of melancholy, the variety of the situations, the beauty of its accompaniment, or the grandeur of its heightening and protracted scene of terror, in the *finale* of the second act, 'Don Giovanni' stands alone in dramatic eminence. Of all musical romances it is certainly the first." Mr. Ayrton, in his preface to the book of the opera, remarks justly, "Its praise is not limited by the common attributes of good musical composition; it is entitled to the high rank of fine poetry, for not only are to be found in it exquisite melodies and profound harmonies, but the playful, the tender, the pathetic, the mysterious, the sublime, and the terrible, are distinctly to be traced in its various parts." These citations of the opinions of two competent critics have been confirmed by every Continental writer of note who has written on the genius of Mozart; but one remarkable circumstance connected with its popularity in this country speaks volumes. This is, that "Il Don Giovanni" is never announced for representation but what amateurs from all parts of the country come up expressly to hear it.

The present cast is, perhaps, unprecedented in its *ensemble*; Grisi being the *Donna Anna*, Persiani the *Zerlina*, and Corbari, *Donna Elvira*; Mario, Ottavio; Tamburini, *Giovanni*; Rovere, *Leporello*; and Tagliacico, *Il Commendatore*. In addition to this powerful phalanx of leading singers, Costa has taken especial pains with the score; restoring the triple orchestra in the *finale* of the first act, and the military band in the last scene.

The house was filled at the first tide, and the opera was received with enthusiasm. Madame Persiani and Tamburini were encored in "Là ci darem"; Tamburini had to repeat the "Finché dal vno" twice; Madame Persiani had the same compliment in "Batti, batti," with Lindley's exquisite violoncello obligato; M. Corbari, and Corbari, were equally honoured in the lovely trio, "Proteggono il giusto Cielo;" Mario was rapturously called upon to give "Il mio tesoro" twice, the finest specimen of tenor singing we ever heard; and Tamburini was also encored, but did not comply with it, in "Méta di quā;" and Madame Persiani in "Vedrai casino." The finale of the first act was superbly executed, and all the artists were called before the curtain.

To add to the effect of this glorious *ensemble*, Fanny Elssler and Dumilâtre danced in the Minuet in the Ball scene, and were encored. In all, there were half-a-dozen encores, besides calling forward the artists after every display of lyric excellence. The cast and *mise en scène* of "Don Giovanni," with its triple orchestra and double chorus, must be reckoned like the "Lucrezia Borgia," an epoch in the annals of lyrical art. Never did the matchless orchestra achieve greater triumphs, for every player's heart was in the cause. It would be vain to point out each successive beauty, developed in the interpretation of the score, by the genius of Costa. Grisi restored the trying scene "Non midir." Corbari also gave us back the note "Ti tradi," which she sang finely. We hope that Mario will also restore the air in two-four time, "Dalla sua pace," which he could render as divinely as he does that of "Il mio tesoro." In the ball scene, the three different movements going on at one time, were legitimately altered to, as Mozart has written them. On the whole, this has been the most perfect adherence to the original text ever heard in this country. After the opera, the National Anthem was sung by the entire strength of the company, Grisi and Persiani taking a verse. To the individual triumphs in "Don Giovanni" we must refer more specially in next week's number.

The lovely weather, which has come in so agreeably after the unseasonable opening of the month, has in some measure affected the prosperity of the theatres; and the *al fresco* places of amusement—the Surrey Zoological and Cromorne Gardens, and even Rosshireville, to those who extend their pleasure excursions beyond the limits of the fourpenny boats—have been densely crowded. Next week, Vauxhall opens; and this will prove another serious rival to the theatres across the water. As we stated last week, no very remarkable novelties were produced, as of old, on Whit Monday. We will, however, review the performances of the week at the various houses. And first, perhaps, in importance, we should make mention of the

PRINCESS.

Whatever else there may be to find fault with in Mr. Maddox's management, he is certainly entitled to great praise for his continuous exertions in keeping some good name before the public in his bills: it is only to be regretted that he cannot collect a general company of higher excellence, to give effect to these engagements. Mrs. Butler's engagement, having proved but moderately profitable—if, indeed, it could be called so at all—was not renewed; but, on Monday, Mr. Macready came back to these boards, and was received with the warmest enthusiasm; the character of Hamlet being selected for his *rentree*. We need only chronicle the fact, without entering into any criticism upon a performance it has so frequently fallen to our lot to notice, and with which the greater portion of our play-going readers must be so well acquainted. Suffice it to say that Mr. Mac-

ready played with all his wonted power; and every point was recognised with thunders of applause. Mrs. Warner has been engaged; and is a great addition to the company. Her *Gertrude* was, as may be conceived, a very clever and impressive performance; and we can award much praise to Miss Emma Stanley's conception of *Ophelia*. The house was very well filled.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Webster gave no novelty to his patrons; Mr. Bell's comedy, however, of "Temper" may almost be considered one, being as yet only at the outset of what we expect will be a tolerable existence. He revived "The Invisible Prince," which was so successfully produced last Christmas; and, we think, next to "Fortunio," the most amusing of all Mr. Planche's burlesques. The Hungarian instrumental vocalists we should like to see anywhere but on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre; and the question, put by an inquiring mind in the gallery, of—"How about that pocket-comb and bit of paper?" was evidence of the absurd association called up by the Herr's imitation of the cornet-à-piston.

ADELPHI.

"The Flowers of the Forest," "Jenny Lind," and "The Double-Bedded Room"—all pieces known to the public, and all capable of still keeping the public in a roar—drew a good audience (for the weather) to this house on Monday, who cried with Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Miss Woolgar, and roared with Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. Wright, and went through so many alternations of pathetic and comical feeling, that the laughter at the last piece completed their perfect exhaustion.

On Wednesday, on the occasion of Madame Celeste's benefit, a new petite comedy was performed, called "Flying Colours"—evidently an adaptation from the French—the scene being laid in Lorraine, about the time of Louis XV. We can never clearly understand the plots of these French intrigue pieces; and the slight story upon which the incidents of the vaudeville in question were hung was not sufficiently interesting to call for very close attention to its progress. In fact, it was too long; and, although Mr. Webster, Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, and Mr. Seby, all made the most of their parts, we question if the audience did not feel a certain relief when it was over. It was, however, perfectly successful; indeed, there was not a dissentient voice to speak of in the very crowded house; and this speaks well in its favour; for, if anything would make a person discontented, it would be being in the centre of a crowded Adelphi audience during the present weather.

ST. JAMES'S.

The performances at the French Plays, on Monday, consisted of pieces that we have already noticed. The house was quite full, and the entertainments gave the greatest satisfaction to the distinguished and intellectual audience assembled, amongst whom was His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Duchess of Cambridge.

LYCEUM.

This theatre was not crowded on Monday evening; but this may be attributed to the lack of any starting novelty in the bills. No more new pieces will, we suppose, now be produced. The theatre has acquired sufficient impetus to run on its wheels to the close of the season without fresh exertion, and the next fortnight will be occupied by benefits and ticket-nights, after which, the "Lyceum Company"—the first ever so designated—will be scattered here and there. We expect the public regard this unlucky break-up of the *corps*, and the unpleasant litigation with the proprietors to which it indirectly gives rise, with regret. On Tuesday, Mr. Emery played the *Monster*, in "Frankenstein," with much ability, on the occasion of his benefit, and narrowly escaped a severe accident, from one of the stage sliders giving way below him, as he leapt down from a scene. Mr. Frank Mathews, a deservedly popular member of the troupe, takes his benefit on Monday. The bill is a good one, and safe to bring a full house. He has put forward "Love in a Village," with a strong cast, and "The Invincibles." The clever Misses Williams also give their assistance.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The season of this theatre was announced to close on Wednesday, and, in consequence, no new production was set forward for the holiday-tide. Matrini's tragedy of "Bertram" was played, and with very great effect, Mr. Phelps, Mr. H. Marston, and Miss Laura Addison sharing the honours between them. "Bertram" is, however, a tragedy never likely to become very popular with a general public; indeed, if we mistake not, it has never been performed with any great effect since the days of Kean. It is thirty years since it was first brought out, and then ran twenty-two nights—a longer career than was anticipated for it, as both its construction and moral are far from unexpected. It was capitally acted the other night; and Miss Laura Addison was loudly called for at the conclusion of the performance. "Charles the Second" was the afterpiece, and was remarkably well done; a duet, "I Know a Bank," between Miss Wallack and Miss St. George, was loudly encored. We have frequently had occasion to praise Mr. Hoskins: his Rochester was a very lively and agreeable piece of acting.

ASTLEY'S.

We fear the fine afternoon, and out-of-door attractions offered more especially to the natives of the transpontine districts, operated considerably against the interests of the Royal Amphitheatre, for the house was by no means well attended in the early part of the evening, although a new equestrian spectacle was put forth, called "The Golden-footed Steed; or, the Charmed Horse of the Black Valley." We do not know whether it is a translation, or otherwise. Possibly it is not, as, during the spring and summer, Francon's *répertoire* is not much increased in the dramatic way, his performances being almost exclusively confined to horsemanship in the Champs Elysées Circus. His evil Majesty grants three wishes to a deformed cobbler, who must become the property of the Prince of Darkness as soon as he wished them. One of these is lost in the possession of a very wonderful horse, for which the Princess of Grenada offers her hand and a large fortune. The second wish of the hero, *Carlos*, is that he may be handsome. He becomes so, and slighting his old village love, is about to marry the Princess, when the devil comes to claim him. But he has still his third wish left, and he uses it in wishing the demon inexorably back again in his infernal regions; and a satisfactory termination to his fortunes is thus arranged. The piece has been put on the stage with the usual pageantry and effects which distinguish the Astley's dramas. After which there was tumbling, vaulting, and somersault throwing in the circus; and Mdlle. Launrino—name new, we believe, to our sawdust—performed some clever feats of horsemanship. What time the entertainments ultimately concluded, we do not know; but it must have been very late, as the Scenes in the Circle were not over until nearly eleven, and then the "Bride of Abydos," of which we have before spoken, had to be performed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, June 3d, on which occasion Mdlle. JENNY LIND will appear in one of her Favourite Characters. To be performed by Various Entertainments in the Ballet Department; combining the talents of Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Lucie Grahn, Mdlle. Rosati, and Mdlle. Cérito; M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, on FRIDAY, June 18th, when will be performed Rossini's STABAT MATER, on which occasion Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Signora Corbari, and Mdlle. Albion; Signor Mario, Signor Salvini, Signor Tamburini, Signor Ronconi, Signor Tagliacico, and Signor Marzi will sing.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT. In the course of the morning, Rossini's LA CARITA, by the whole strength of the company. Beethoven's GRAND BATTLE SINFONIA will be performed by the Orchestra, under the direction of M. COSTA.

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THE POETRY BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD LODER.

Moderato, con espressione.

The sea moans with sad - ness a - round thy dark land, And melts in - to tears as it touch - es the strand; The cry from thy moun - tains comes wild - ly and low, As the la - den wind sighs with its bur - then of woe; And the notes that a - lone thy sweet harp - strings can wake Are the dy - ing la - ments that they give as they break. Thy sham - rock it glis - tens, Och hone! wir - ra - sthru! With tears of dark sor - row, but not with the dew! With tears of dark sor - row, but not with the dew!

dolce

ritard. *pp*

mf

cres. *p*

pp

ritard. *a tempo*

cres. *pp*

pp

ritard. *a tempo*

pp *piu lento*

mf a tempo

dim. *pp*

2.

The angel of Famine, with darkening wing,
Has thrown the cold shadow o'er each living thing,
Thy dwellings are fallen, thy children must mourn,
For the earth of its bounty is rifled and shorn;
And death claims thy champion, far from thy lov'd land.
But still must thou bow to the chastening hand.
Thy shamrock it glistens, *Och hone! wirrasthru!*
With tears of dark sorrow, but not with the dew.

3.

Poor Erin! thy sister with fond love has flown
To dry up thy tears, and to hush thy deep moan;
And with her, sweet Mercy and warm-hearted train
With bright feet have crowded across the dark main.
So thy children shall smile, and thy heart bleed no more,
For her succouring hands are spread out to thy shore.
They wail not, fair Erin, *Och hone! wirrasthru!*
Thy shamrock shall glisten again with the dew.